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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT DETMOLD.

BERLIN, August 17.—At the unveiling of the Hermann statue yesterday, the Emperor made an address, in which he said this was one of the most affecting festivals he had witnessed, and he rejoiced in this movement, inaugurating a new era of happily-united Germany, and if all would do their duty toward the beloved fatherland, it would remain so forever.

CLOSE OF THE BONN CONFERENCE.

BONN, August 17.—The session of the Old Catholic Conference closed to-day. Archbishop Lukurgus, of Syra, on behalf of the Greek Church, and Bishop Sanford, of Gibraltar, on behalf of the Protestant churches, thanked Dr. Dollinger for the good results of the Conference. They expressed the hope that the churches would continue to draw nearer together until there was a united universal church. Bishop Runkens closed the proceedings with a *Te Deum* and prayer.

FAILURE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PRIESTS.

LONDON, August 18, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times* this morning says the subscription raised throughout Germany to indemnify the Prussian priests for the withdrawal of the State grants, amount to only $550,000. This is less than half the amount of the sum withdrawn. There is consequently no hope of forming a sufficient fund for the disenherited priests.

England.

THE NEVADA DISABLED AT SEA.

LONDON, August 17.—The steamship Nevada, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken August 13 in lat. 40 N., long. 29 W. Her machinery was disabled and she was under sail.

Spain.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, August 17.—A body of six thousand Carlists to-day attempted to relieve Seo de Urgel, but unsuccessfully. Several attacks were made upon the Royalist positions. The besiegers are expecting reinforcements, and the fire upon the city is continued. The citadel has suffered serious damage.

European Turkey.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING—TOWNS BURNED AND TURKISH NOBLES SLAUGHTERED—A RELIGIOUS WAR FEARED.

LONDON, August 18, 6A. M.—A special to the *News* from Vienna, says the Bosnian insurrection is spreading. The towns of Berbier, Dubicza and Kostainicza are in flames. Many Turkish nobles have been slaughtered. Large numbers of Croatians have joined the insurgents, and it is feared the outbreak will assume the character of a religious war.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 17.—Steamships Egypt, Periere and City of Brooklyn, from New Yorkthis, arrived at Boston, and Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 3/8; for account, 94. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 24¼; Illinois Central 81¼.

PARIS, August 17.—Rentes 66 francs 90 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 16.—Refined petroleum 24½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7 1-16d; Orleans 7 5-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Receipts 4,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 27s6. Wheat—No. 2 red spring 10s 6d@10s 7d; Corn—Spot, new Western 26s; Eastern 27s9. Lard 62s. Cheese 55s. Tallow 43s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 8d.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Arrival at Bristol, Rhode Island—Public Reception—Quiet Dinner with Senator Burnside—Clam Bake To-Day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 17.—President Grant and party reached Bristol this morning and proceeded at once to the residence of General Burnside, where, at half-past ten, the President had a reception.

BRISTOL, August 17.—Attorney General Pierrepont, Secretary Bristow and Colonel Wharton, Attorney of Kentucky, arrived at Bristol this morning, by the "U. S. Grant," and joined the President at Governor Burnside's residence. The President was welcomed to Bristol by Hon. J. F. Williams, Chairman of the Local Committee, and briefly responded. After the grand procession and reception, the President dined with a select party at General Burnside's. To-morrow the President will enjoy a Rhode Island clam bake. A large crowd is arriving in Bristol by rail and boat, and the old town is lively and gay with bunting.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, Discharged on Habeas Corpus, Rearrested on Criminal Warrant and Released on $2,000 Bail.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—There was an exciting time last evening in Columbia, caused by the proceedings under *habeas corpus* for the release of ex-Treasurer Parker. The application was made at five o'clock in the afternoon, before Judge Mackey, Parker's counsel claiming his discharge under provision of the Constitution prohibiting imprisonment for debt. The Sheriff's return failed to allege that the case was one of fraud, a charge which is especially excepted in the constitutional prohibition of imprisonment for debt, and after argument the Judge released the prisoner. The court room was filled with an excited crowd, and Parker was immediately rearrested on a criminal warrant for grand larceny, but his counsel waived an examination and, arguing that the amount involved in the alleged robbery had nothing to do with the amount of bail, succeeded in getting him released on two thousand dollars. The *News and Courier* denounces the release of Parker as a gross judicial outrage and a job put up by certain State officials.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—After his release last night, ex-Treasurer Parker took the train for Augusta. Probably he will never again be seen in South Carolina.

A Well-Known Wealthy Married Man of Philadelphia Charged with Inhuman Cruelty Toward a Young Woman.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—A well-known and wealthy married man, named John L. Kates, was before a magistrate today, charged with a fiendish assault on a Miss Pemberton. It appears that Kates seduced her when she was about fifteen years old, and she claims that he has held her in a life of semi-slavery ever since. Recently she attended a picnic without his permission, and when she returned he charged her with infidelity, knocked her down, beat her in a brutal manner and then tore all the clothes off her person and, after pouring burning fluid over her, set fire to her and endeavored to burn her alive. The interference of some of the people in the house prevented the consummation of his design. Friday evening last he whipped her in a brutal manner and swore that he would disfigure her so that she would never be able to go out. Great efforts have been made by interested parties to keep the details of the affair from the public. Kates was held in $2,200 bail for his appearance at court.

Attempted Homicide at Newburg, New York.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 17.—This afternoon Robert Gibson, Assistant Superintendent of the Newburg Water Works, attempted to shoot Alfred Post, a prominent resident of this city and President of the Highland National Bank of Newburg. He fired two shots without effect, when he was arrested and locked up. Gibson's wife left him, and he charges Post with inducing her to leave.

A Reading Woman Drowns Her Three Children and Herself.

READING, PA., August 17.—This afternoon the wife of Capt. Phil Bessinger, accompanied by her three children, two girls and a boy, aged respectively nine, six and three, walked up the tow path of the Union Canal and, when the ladies reached of the city, threw the children into the water and then walked in herself. All were drowned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, light rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, winds shifting to southwest and northwest and rising barometer.

The cholera is abating in Syria.

Base ball—At Chicago, Athletics 8, Chicagos 4. At Louisville, Bostons 13, Olympics 0.

All the available space in the building of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago for the year 1875 has been taken.

The steamers Somerset, from Bristol; State of Indiana, from Glasgow, and Cimbria, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

The commander of the United States steamer Rio Brano, which went ashore off Sabine Light on the 15th instant, thinks he can get her into Galveston and save her.

POLITICAL.

State.

John Fitzgerald, Esq., was elected on Saturday as Representative delegate from Juniata county to the Democratic State Convention.

The lower end of Luzerne county has been completely ignored in the distribution of offices by the Democratic Convention, whereat there is great dissatisfaction. It will require hard work to keep the boys in the traces this fall.

Last Saturday evening the German Democrats of Reading held a meeting, and organized an independent political club. Their object is not, according to the speeches, the formation of a new party, but to insist upon the rights of the people, break down the local rings which are now governing the party and putting into office men unfit for position.

The Democrats of Cumberland county put in nomination the following ticket by popular vote on Monday: Register—Martin Guswiler: Prothonotary—James C. Clendennin: Clerk of Courts—D. B. Sturwick; Treasurer—L. T. Greenfield; Commissioners—Jacob Barber, Joseph Bautz; Poor Directors—Jacob Gutshall, John Wolf; Auditors—Charles E. Wolf, Hugh Bond.

The Democratic papers are great friends (?) of the Temperance cause and warm supporters of the Prohibition ticket. At least such are their pretensions and professions, but of course they don't mean what they say. By the way, we beg to submit a few questions to our Democratic editors:

Do you think the majority party did right in repealing the Local Option bill?

Do you think Local Option right?

Will you support the Temperance candidates?

Would you sustain the Temperance cause in the columns of your paper?—*Reading Times and Dispatch.*

General.

Colonel Mosby, the ex-Confederate, has expressed his views on the political situation to a reporter. He believes that the Southern people make a serious mistake in not giving more active support to President Grant, but, for himself, denies that he has permanently transferred his allegiance to the Republican party.

The Mississippi Democrats abandoned the "color line" with considerable ostentation at their late convention, but the editor of the Columbus *Index* (Democratic) announces that a color-line club has been organized in that city, of which he is proud to be a member. The organization is secret and oath-bound. This fact shows how much dependence is to be placed on the conciliatory utterances of the State Convention.

Henry county, O., is a Democratic stronghold, where official thieves have been going down into the public treasury and taxes have been coming up on the people for some years. This will explain the following paragraph from the Toledo *Blade*: "Tressler is under indictment in Henry county for embezzling county funds while Treasurer of the county, and yet Democrats of that county declared, before the Senatorial Convention, that they could give him seven hundred majority for Senator in 'Little Henry.'"

The Presidency is a great office, but for that very reason it exposes little men. Success in reaching it by whatever means must not be regarded as a condonation of offenses or a purification of character. Indeed, it is becoming the reproach of our political system that it is not sure to elevate men of the highest character and ability and reputation to the highest office; and there is all the more reason, therefore, for pointing out to flagrant a discrepancy between the man and the place as appointed when Andrew Johnson was President.—*Harper's Weekly.*

An exchange says: "President Grant could make an immense point for himself and do a good deal for his party by going for the Indian ring as Governor Tilden, of New York, has gone for the canal ring." If the people who talk in this manner will name one single President of the United States who ever did one-tenth as much as President Grant has done in behalf of the Indians, to secure honest treatment of them and to help them forward to civilization, we should be glad to know upon the point. The fact is that to President Grant belongs the honor of establishing the best and most successful Indian policy ever inaugurated in this country, and he is now, as he always has been, bent upon carrying it out faithfully and honestly.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The *Southern Catholic*, of Memphis, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the Southern States, contains an article which lays down the programme, as follows: "There are two very essential steps to be taken in order to win the next Presidential race. It is scarcely necessary, I trust, to urge our fellow Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors; for they are all, by choice of necessity, external to the Republican party, and it is incredible to believe that any Catholic who has a modicum of self-respect and love for his church can co-operate with the party. If hitherto he has done so, the time is at hand to abandon an organization which is confessedly, and without longer disguise, at war with our holy religion."

The Republicans never were more strongly intrenched in correct principles than in the position they have taken respecting the currency question in this canvass. All experience, all history, all evidence, all common sense are in their favor. The financial doctrines embodied in their platform are as old as civilization, and as well settled as the multiplication table. They fight for truth, for honesty, for national safety and prosperity. They have taken upon themselves a mission worthy of any party, and deserving of its greatest efforts. A victory on such issues is substantial and worth striving for, because it is a triumph promoting the welfare and conserving the highest interests of the nation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday contains a long letter from Mr. J. G. Hertwig, a representative German of that city, giving his views as to the probable direction the German vote in Ohio will take in October, and the reason for that course. Mr. Hertwig says he is convinced the German vote of Ohio this fall will be cast on the Republican side, and will "help to effectuate the Sedan defeat of the Democratic party of Ohio it so well deserves." He explains that by the German vote he does not, of course, include German Democratic office seekers and office holders, nor blind German followers of the Pope, as both these classes of German voters are out of the reach of argument, but he refers to the floating independent German vote in Ohio, which forms the larger portion of the German vote in the State.

It is given out that Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, has got a practically sure thing on the Speakership. His friends claim 100 out of the 175 Democratic votes for him in the caucus. Very likely this is true for Mr. Randall has eminent qualifications for the Democratic Speakership. He was in the first place a salary grabber as conspicuous and shameless as Fernando Wood. He showed last winter great capacity for filibustering, pettifogging and obstructing the work of legislation on the most trivial partisan grounds. He is, moreover, a good, strong protectionist and is thereby eminently fitted to lead a party which exalts Free Trade as its chief corner stone. Besides, has name is Sam, and Sam is a majestic appellation since the great Cary rose in the Democratic firmament.—*Portland Leader.*

The New Orleans *Times* is another Democratic paper ready to hold out open arms to Butler and see a great deal of good in him if he will only go over to that side, and in this connection draws a picture of the Ohio campaign thus: Anyhow he is going to Ohio, they say, to make a speech in favor of the Democratic platform, and, for weal or woe, undoubtedly Ohio Democrats will grapple this new friend with hooks of steel. Over the mountains, too, the Radical Pig Iron Kelley has come to the succor of the same cause. What a glorious coil it is! The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* screaming in unison. Morton sitting in his chair and making thunderous speeches in favor of repudiants, Thurman in disgrace in his own home, Sam Cary, the temperance lecturer and denouncer of Bill Allen, making a crusade in favor of the flowing bowl and Pendleton Democracy, and Kelley and blusterous Ben ravaging up and down to beat the Republican ticket. This is untrammeled politics, fun for the million.

STEUBENVILLE.

Death of Roswell Marsh, the Oldest Member of the Jefferson County Bar.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 17, 1875.

Hon. Roswell Marsh died last night, at his residence, on North Seventh street, after a protracted illness, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Marsh was the oldest member of the Jefferson county bar, and had filled several high offices, State and Federal, with marked ability. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered as a private soldier, but owing to his age and infirmities was mustered out and returned home. His remains will be taken to Vermont for interment. A meeting of the members of the Jefferson county bar was held to-day, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Department Clerk of Many Years Service Assassinated.

Mr. Joseph A. Williamson Wounded in the Right Eye Through a Car Window at Harper's Ferry.

His Sight Entirely Destroyed—He Knew Too Much About the Indian Robbers.

The Marine Corps Scandal—Blame Said to Lie with the Inspecting Officer at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1875.

Mr. Joseph A. Williamson Wounded.

Joseph A. Williamson, a clerk in the Interior Department, who has been assigned to duty in the Department of Justice, on account of his knowledge of the celebrated Judge Wright Indian fraud case, arrived here last night from Cumberland, with a severe wound in the right eye received through a car window at Harper's Ferry, during the stoppage of the train at the depot there. Mr. Williamson went to his home in Georgetown, where his wound was attended to, and upon examination to-day his sight is pronounced entirely gone. His condition was such this evening that visitors were denied admittance, but his friends do not hesitate to express the opinion that it was an attempt at assassination. He observed two rough-looking men in the car eying him attentively, and after leaving Harper's Ferry they were missed from the train.

The Marine Corps Scandal.

A sensational account of frauds in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps has been published, the facts in the case having been colored for the purpose of throwing blame upon the Quartermaster, Major Slack, and the Commandant, General Zeilin. The fact is that no blame can attach to any officer, except the one who inspected the supplies in Philadelphia, who was probably negligent. It is thought that if any loss has occurred to the Government the bondsmen of the contractors in Philadelphia will be compelled to make it good.

Card from Major Slack.

Major Slack has replied to the printed charges in a card to the paper publishing them, as follows:

Editor Washington Chronicle. I notice in the *Chronicle* of to-day an article in which certain charges were made against the Quartermaster and Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine Corps. The article in question, though written by some one else, is no doubt the work of Mr. Nyman, who, for several years past, was a clerk in the Quartermasters' office, but failing to secure a promotion upon a vacancy occurring, resigned the position which he did hold, and after spending some time in telling various persons of the injury he could do the Quartermaster's department, finally made written charges to the accounting officers of the Government against the Quartermaster, through his chief clerk. As these charges are the official answer to them, are with those whose duty it is to take official notice of the same, I do not intend to be drawn into any discussion in regard to them, but will content myself for the present with the simple declaration, that there has never been anything wrong in the Quartermaster's office, with my knowledge, and that orders they had given him. Maddox formed Sheriff J. T. Mason, who summoned twenty men, who secreted themselves at Maddox's house and awaited. About two o'clock last night the Ku-Klux, fourteen in number, made their appearance on horseback, disguised in white sheets and high white hats, all masked and armed with shot guns and pistols. The Sheriff slipped out when they came to the house and ordered them to surrender. The leader of the band drew his pistol and fired at the Sheriff, missing him. The Sheriff and posse then ordered a halt, when the band shot and fired at them, which created excitement prevails, and the citizens are determined to rid the county of these midnight marauders. Meetings were held for the citizens to-day and resolutions adopted. Active measures are being taken to bring the outlaws to justice. Three prisoners are said to be in some four hundred strong in this county. Governor Beveridge has sent one hundred stand of arms, a military company is being formed and a bloody result may be expected.

The name of the man who was mortally wounded, and who has since died, is given as Job Duckworth.

A GREENBACK CONVENTION.

Call Issued for a Gathering of the Sofs at Detroit—The Propositions to be Discussed.

DETROIT, August 17.—The following is a call for a Greenback Convention to assemble in this city next week, signed by Hon. Moses W. Field, Chairman:

In view of the stagnation of all kinds of productive business, the paralysis of industries, the distresses of men desirous to labor with their hands for the support of their families, produced by false and vicious legislation upon the finances of the country, fostering monopolies and giving money lenders an undue advantage in productiveness over every other property, thereby discriminating against the earnings of labor;

Therefore, All who are in favor of the reform of Governmental action in this regard, are invited to attend a convention at Detroit, on Wednesday, August 25, 1875.

The following propositions will be discussed: To see if a currency issued by the Government for the people cannot be sanctioned and adopted which will not place the entire business of the country in the hands of bankers, brokers and speculators in money; to provide means whereby every man shall be enabled to invest his means in the public securities now exclusively within the reach of the capitalist and banker; opposition to the taxation now imposed upon leaf tobacco and all other domestic productions; the repeal of the whole system of internal revenue taxation as soon as practicable, and raising all the revenue required to support the Government by taxation on imports of foreign productions; the extinguishment of all currency issued by banking corporations and the return to one currency only, provided by the Government for the use and benefit of the people; the immediate repeal of the act of January 14, 1875, fixing the day for the resumption of specie payments.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. D. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Gen. John H. Gordon, of Georgia; Hon. James Buchanan, of Indiana; Hon. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Hon. H. M. Horton, of Illinois.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

St. Paul and Pacific—Compromise with Dutch Bondholders.

ST. PAUL, August 17.—Information is received that at a recent conference in New York, between the chief officers of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and a committee of dutch bondholders, an agreement was arrived at by virtue of which all pending litigation is withdrawn for a year, and if the agreement is ratified by the principals in Holland, the two lines completed to the end of the line will be pushed forward to completion, in connection from St. Paul with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Brainard, and with the Canadian road, now building, from Fort Garry to Pembina.

Advance of Freight and Passenger Rates to the Southwest.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The freight and passenger agents of the Southwestern roads leading to Missouri river points, held a meeting here to-day and decided to discontinue the war existing between them lately. A tariff was fixed which is substantially the same as that prevailing from April 20th, up to the time the war commenced. This is a large advance on the recent cutting rates. The passenger rate was also raised. The fare from Chicago to Kansas City, hereafter, will be $17 50, and from St. Louis to Kansas City $11 00.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity meets in Evansville, Indiana, on the 25th, 26th and 27th instants. Professor Parvin, of Indianapolis, will deliver the oration, and Rev. Isaac Crooks, of Jacksonville, the poem.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Passenger Train Through a Trestle.

One Person Killed and Over Forty Injured.

List of the Victims and Their Residences.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 17.—A frightful accident occurred, about ten o'clock this evening, on the St. Louis and St. Joseph branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad. As the train was passing across a trestle over a dry branch, six miles south of Gower Station, in Clinton county, the structure gave way, precipitating the mail and express car and two passenger cars down a distance of twenty feet. Feeling the trestle giving way the engineer put on all steam and succeeded in running his engine safely over, breaking loose from the train.

There were fifty or sixty passengers on the train, and over forty were injured. Only one was killed, a man supposed to be E. J. Anglian, salesman for J. Weil & Bro., St. Louis. Several others are likely to die from their hurts, among them Captain W. H. Warren, a merchant of this city, and Judge Debolt, member of Congress from the Tenth district of this State, badly cut and bruised.

The names of the others injured and more or less seriously, are Mayor Hosea, of this city; Mrs. Hosea and three children, Edward Ellett, of Texas county, Missouri; P. T. Rozelnal, of St. Louis; Peter Reistiern, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Reistiern, of St. Joseph; D. B. Fleming, of St. Joseph; Rev. J. G. Reazer, of Highland, Kansas; B. Newburger, of St. Joseph; Sam. Johnson, of Lincoln, Illinois; A. R. Hanning, of St. Charles, Missouri; J. W. Jett, of St. Louis; J. N. Johannon, wife and daughter, of St. Louis; Leo Mucherberger, of St. Joseph; P. H. Arnold, of Marysville, Missouri; Miss Hughes and Miss Morehead, of Richmond, Missouri; W. J. Brown, United States Express messenger; Joseph Sanderson, conductor; S. W. Montgomery and wife, of Granville, Mississippi; Voila Waniner, train boy, of Richmond, Missouri; E. F. Stenchfield, baggage master; Clark Andrews, Marysville, Missouri; Miss Mary Andrews and Miss Annie Brown, of St. Joseph; Frank Brimm, of St. Joseph; D. Lenihans, of St. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Piver, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Thomas Massey, of St. Joseph; Miss Mary E. Hall, of St. Joseph; E. L. Hall, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Wheatly, Phoenixville, Pa.

The following officers were then elected: President, H. D. Rogers, of Boston; General Secretary, Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Columbus; Vice President of Section A., Chas. A. Young, of Hanover, N. H.; Vice President of Section B, Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Secretary of Section A., A. W. Wright, of New Haven; Secretary of Section B., Albert H. Tuttle, of Columbus; Treasurer, Thos. Loewy, of Boston. The Permanent Secretary, Prof. Putnam, holds over.

Buffalo was selected as the place for the next meeting, by a vote of forty-two to twenty-seven. The general business of the Association has now been finished, and nothing remains except the reading of papers before the sections.

THE LOST BALLOONISTS.

Body of Grimwood Found on the Beach of Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A special to the Chicago *Evening Journal* from White Hall, Michigan, says: "The body of N. S. Grimwood was found yesterday on the beach of the lake, about two miles south of here, by A. Beckwith. It has all the clothes except the boots or shoes, and has letters and notes of the trip, which prove beyond a doubt the identity."

CHICAGO, August 17.—Little additional is given in specials received here concerning the finding of the body of Grimwood. It is said that he had on a belt containing notes, papers, letters and an Indian rubber life-preserver with a hole in it two inches long; also a certificate of membership in the Chicago Public Library, the notes were rather vague, alluding to the early aspirations of the author to rise in the world and the exhilaration, the line of writing of which it was stated that the balloon was in the middle of Lake Michigan and the possibility of a fall was mentioned, but as a probability. The body was found by a mail carrier. It was badly decomposed, the hair and portions of the face being gone. It was found in the sedentary near the place where it was discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Opening of Mechanics' Institute Fair—British Ship Attacked by Scurvy—Bark bound for Yokohama Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—The fair of the Mechanics Institute began this morning.

The British ship Bremen, 191 days from Liverpool, is anchored on the bar, all hands down with the scurvy. A tug has gone to their relief.

The bark Milan was burnt in Mission Bay this morning. She was loaded with lumber and merchandise for Yokohama and was to sail to-morrow. She belonged to Pope & Talbot, of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—Thirteen of the crew of the Bremen died on the passage of scurvy. Three died yesterday, in sight of port. All the rest are helpless. The ship was towed inside this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1875.

EDWIN BOOTH THROWN FROM HIS CARRIAGE—AN ELBOW AND LEG BROKEN.

Edwin Booth was injured yesterday while driving near his residence at Coe's Coli, Connecticut. His horse, becoming frightened, ran away. The phaeton was demolished and Mr. Booth thrown out with great violence, receiving what were at first supposed to be fatal internal injuries. A dispatch from Port Chester, however, says his injuries consist of fractures of the left elbow bones and one rib. He is quite comfortable, and will be as well as ever in a few weeks. Information of the accident was telegraphed by his wife to her father, Mr. McVicker, of Chicago. Mr. Booth's mother and brother Joseph were also summoned from Long Branch. Coe's cottage, the joint where Charles Barras, author of the "Black Crook," was killed several years ago.

UNION PACIFIC CASE APPEALED.

A Washington special says the celebrated and important case lately decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has been appealed by the Attorney General to the Supreme Court of the United States.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

The affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., of New York and Providence, which have been in liquidation nearly two years, are reported far from settlement, and it is said to be doubtful whether the general creditors, after the special and conflicting litigation in Rhode Island is at end, will receive more than fifteen or twenty cents on the dollar.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

In Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s statement the bonds and stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company are put in the former at ten cents, and in the latter at one cent on the dollar.

Insanity and Responsibility.

(From the London Spectator.)

At the best we can only make a shrewd guess at these questions of responsibility. For anything we know, many men who seem responsible for their crimes are not really so responsible; their education may be responsible for these crimes, and not the men themselves. For anything we know, again, many men who do not seem responsible for their crimes really are so. It is only a reasonable presumption we can reach at the best. But if that presumption is to be founded solely or chiefly on the criminal act itself, there is an end at once of all chance of intimidating unprofessional and exceptional criminals. They will always be able to count on escaping the consequences of their crime by the help of the apparently eccentricity of it and the favor of the doctors. Nothing can be more dangerous. We confess to the deepest distrust of professional medical opinions on this subject, if only for the reason we have named, that the experience of medical men is limited so much to cases of diseased brain that their imagination and reasoning are constantly led by the precedents of physical disease till they can hardly be said to have any opportunity of a really impartial judgment. If they have decidedly brain disease, the clearest and quite unbiasable legal doctrine on the subject, they have set up precedents of their own which are still more dangerous and still less reasonable on the other side. The public must beware of professional bias on this subject, whether legal or medical, for this is eminently a subject where the evidence of specialists may be useful, but the judgment of specialists is utterly untrustworthy.

DETROIT.

Closing Exercises of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

DETROIT, August 17.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in general session, at the Opera House, at ten A. M. The following gentleman were elected members of the Association: James F. Noyes, Detroit; Peter O. Williams, Watertown, New York; E. C. Sprague, Buffalo, New York; John Anderson, Manhattan, Kansas; Persifar Frazer, Philadelphia; Wm. G. Ballantine, Ripon, Wisconsin; Jas. Fraser, Windsor, Ontario; John H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Michigan; Charles Pace, New York.

The following members of the Association were then elected: Professor Loring W. Bailey, University of Fredrickton, New Brunswick; John M. Batchelder, No. 18 Pemberton Square, Boston; Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune, Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario; Thomas L. Bolive, President Boston Society of Natural History, Boston; Dr. Henry J. Bowdick, 115 Boylston street, Boston; Professor C. F. Brackett, College of New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey; Professor George C. Caldwell, Cornell University, Ithaca; Professor E. A. Chadbourne, President Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts; J. E. Clark, 45 Clark street, New Haven, Conn.; Prof. Henry B. Cornwell, College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.; James Elverton, Salem, Mass.; H. G. Eddy, Cincinnati; Moses G. Farmer, Salem, Mass.; Prof. D. C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Prof. C. A. Goessman, State Agriculture College, Amherst, Mass.; Henry Gilman, Detroit; Frederick A. Genth, Philadelphia; Geo. Hadley, 1355 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Hermann A. Hagan, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. B. W. Hawkins, New York; Dr. Philo R. Hay, Racine, Wis.; Alexis A. Julien, New York; Prof. John Williams Langley, Western University of Penna., Pittsburg; Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Freehold, N. J.; Prof. W. R. Nichols, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Prof. John M. Ordway, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Prof. Ed. Orton, President Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Chas. C. Parry, Davenport, Iowa; Fr. Pa'ma, Director of Observatory, Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Powell, Box 95, Washington, D. C.; Prof. W. H. Pettee, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Frederick Prime, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Prof. Thomas R. Pinchon, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. J. H. Rauch, Chicago; R. W. Raymond, Box 4,504, New York city; Professor Ira Remsen, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Professor Robert H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Prof. Samuel P. Sadler, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Philip M. Sheridan, 1,904 avenue, Washington; Prof. John M. Van Vleit, Middletown, Conn.; Prof. George L. Vose, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Henry J. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Wheatly, Phoenixville, Pa.

The following officers were then elected: President, H. D. Rogers, of Boston; General Secretary, Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Columbus; Vice President of Section A., Chas. A. Young, of Hanover, N. H.; Vice President of Section B, Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Secretary of Section A., A. W. Wright, of New Haven; Secretary of Section B., Albert H. Tuttle, of Columbus; Treasurer, Thos. Loewy, of Boston. The Permanent Secretary, Prof. Putnam, holds over.

Buffalo was selected as the place for the next meeting, by a vote of forty-two to twenty-seven. The general business of the Association has now been finished, and nothing remains except the reading of papers before the sections.

ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

An Organized Band of Four Hundred Ruffians—Warm Reception of a Squad at Benton, Franklin County—One Scoundrel Fatally Shot—Determination of the Authorities and Citizens to Exterminate the Gang.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a special from Benton, Franklin county, Illinois, which says: For some time past a body of men, disguised in Ku-Klux style, have been traveling over the county, whipping peaceable citizens and compelling them to perform acts they dictated up to the time. In Bonk's Widow case and Franklin counties, the citizens have tamely submitted to these outrages, but yesterday J. B. Maddox, one of the County Commissioners, received information that some of these marauders would visit his house during the night and placed a watch, orders they had given him. Maddox informed Sheriff J. T. Mason, who summoned twenty men, who secreted themselves at Maddox's house and awaited. About two o'clock last night the Ku-Klux, fourteen in number, made their appearance on horseback, disguised in white sheets and high white hats, all masked and armed with shot guns and pistols. The Sheriff slipped out when they came to the house and ordered them to surrender. The leader of the band drew his pistol and fired at the Sheriff, missing him. The Sheriff and posse then ordered a halt, when the band shot and fired at them, which created excitement prevails, and the citizens are determined to rid the county of these midnight marauders. Meetings were held for the citizens to-day and resolutions adopted. Active measures are being taken to bring the outlaws to justice. Three prisoners are said to be in some four hundred strong in this county. Governor Beveridge has sent one hundred stand of arms, a military company is being formed and a bloody result may be expected.

The name of the man who was mortally wounded, and who has since died, is given as Job Duckworth.

SPORTING RECORD.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, August 17.—The attendance was not so large as usual at the races today.

The first was the race of one mile and an eighth, in which eight horses started: Rhadamanthus, Countess, McDaniels' Naptha Filley, Brigand, Fadladeen, Lloyd's Asteroid Colt, Mary Long and Vinaigrette. The race was won by Brigand; Rhadamanthus second, Countess third. Time—1:56½. Rhadamanthus was the favorite and Brigand sold very low in pools.

The second race was a mile and three-quarters. Brigand, the winner of the first race, was withdrawn, leaving four to start—Scratch, Willie Burke, Nettie Norton and Vagabond. Scratch was the favorite, but Nettie Norton won the race, with Scratch second and Willie Burke third. Time—3:08¾.

UTICA RACES.

UTICA, August 17.—The meeting of the Utica Park Association was opened to-day with a large attendance and beautiful weather. The 2:38 class race was won by Breeze; Great Eastern second, Calmar third. Time—2:27½, 2:25½, 2:30, 2:31, 2:31½. Great Eastern won the first heat and Calmar the third.

In the 2:24 class May Queen won; General Garfield second, Maisey third. Time—2:21, 2:21, 2:21, 2:20. General Garfield won the third heat.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Chief Justice Lowe, of Utah, has resigned.

General George Crook left Omaha last evening, for the East.

Hon. John B. Weller, ex-Governor of California, died at New Orleans yesterday, aged seventy.

Professor Joel Parker, the eminent jurist, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, last evening, aged eighty.

The body of Ethelbert Parsons, who was drowned at Niagara, with Miss Philpott, was recovered yesterday.

Waddy Thompson was released from the Memphis jail yesterday, on $5,000 bail, for his appearance in November.

General Basil W. Duke is elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Ninth Judicial district of Kentucky, by about two hundred majority.

Rev. Cornelius Springer, one of the pioneers of the Methodist Church of Ohio, died at Zanesville Monday

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

SHAM CARY is still feeding the Ohio Democracy on wind-pudding.

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE has been selected to deliver the address before the Winnebago county, Illinois Agricultural Fair, in place of JEFF. DAVIS, whose engagement has been canceled. This will do a little better.

IF IT were not for the police the criminals of New York would be absolutely without protection. At least this is what the *World* says; and it is a reliable Democratic organ, as New York is a reliable Democratic city.

THE Democrats of Limestone county, Texas, lately organized a raid against the negroes, which resulted in the murder of quite a number. One Democratic paper admitted that seven were killed, and another placed the probable estimate at Sixteen. Yet "the outrage mill has ceased grinding!"

ACCORDING to the statistical returns and reports now being made concerning increase in population and in the value of property, in different States, it would appear that the country never grew faster than it has grown during that panic time which has been known ever since the middle of September, 1873.

THE Democratic papers are just now excessively fond of referring to Williamson county, Illinois, the scene of the deadly RUSSELL-BELLINER vendetta. None of them, however, apparently care to state that the county in question is one of the Democratic strong-holds of the State, and that one of the chief occupations of the people in ante-bellum days was to catch runaway "niggers." Why this singular omission?

THE Boston *Advertiser* notes that, in the exports from Boston for the month of July, manufactured goods bore a large proportion to the total. The exports for the month were $3,435,145, and manufactures furnished $927,237, or over one-fourth. The cotton goods exported amounted to $285,377; leather $206,608; iron, steel, etc., $165,242; wood manufactures $69,054; agricultural implements $68,685, and sundries $132,171.

THE United States District Court for the Western district of New York has recently decided an important case for national banks, in which it was held that the usury laws of that State do not apply to discounts made by these banks, but that the provisions of the national banking act are constitutional, and that if a rate of interest in excess of seven per cent. is taken, the banks forfeit only the interest on the loan. The Court of Appeals of that State not long ago ruled exactly the other way.

A NASHVILLE correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that Governor PORTER will probably appoint Hon. G. H. EAST to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of ANDREW JOHNSON. We doubt it. Mr. EAST was Secretary of State during the late ex-President's incumbency of the Military Governorship of Tennessee, and was one among the few leading men in that State who remained steadfast to the Union throughout the rebellion. The Governor will doubtless make his selection from the horde of ex-rebels who are candidates for the position.

HORACE WALPOLE, in concluding that every man has his p. e, got the gauge of the average Maryland Democrat with great exactness. It appears that Governor GROOME, who withdrew his name as a candidate for renomination before the Democratic State Convention, and threw his influence in favor of CARROLL, who got the nomination, is to be made President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He yielded, it is said, with great reluctance; which proves that the hucksters who arranged the trade were able to hit the correct sum. WALPOLE himself could not have struck the true figures with more skill and precision.

A FEW days ago we gave a condensed statement of the leading articles imported into the United States during the last fiscal year, as shown by the official report of the Bureau of Statistics. The returns of our exports during the same period are now completed. They show a considerable decline in wheat, cotton, illuminating oil, bacon and hams, spirits of turpentine, tallow, leaf tobacco, lumber and timber; while the increase is especially noticeable in hmss, furs, hides and skins, gold and silver coin, hops, small arms, leather, oil cake, cheese, lard, quicksilver, seeds, refined sugar and molasses. The total domestic exports for 1875 were $643,081,433, against $693,030,054 for the fiscal year 1874, being a decrease of $49,957,621.

THAT was a notable victory of the living present over the mouldy past when, just before the recent prorogation of the English Parliament, a member of the Cabinet arose in his place and, speaking for the Government, announced that the General Medical Council of Great Britain, to which the subject of the admission of women to examinations and degrees as physicians had been referred, had considered the matter in all its bearings, and reported that they could discover no reason why women should be any longer prevented from qualifying and practicing as physicians, and that the Government would therefore deal with the subject in accordance with the report. The past spake true: "The thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

OUR announcement, on Monday, of the close of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was premature. The session had not then concluded. The value of these yearly meetings of the leading scientists of the country can hardly be overestimated. All the papers read are open for discussion, and hence all mere theorizing, if not based on facts, is remorselessly exposed and exploded. But the best part of it is that the facts in science, as far as may be, are brought within the comprehension of the people. The newspapers scatter them broadcast over the land, and they thus contribute directly and largely to the education, and often to the pecuniary advantage and the social welfare, of the people.

WHEN General SHERMAN passed through Atlanta on his renowned march to the sea, that city contained a population of about four thousand inhabitants. To-day, according to the Memphis *Avalanche*, it numbers nearly forty thousand souls; its business houses, hotels and residences are a credit to any city in the Union; and its merchants are men of great liberality, who claim to have complete control of the trade for miles around. The *Avalanche* justly says that this progress is "creditable to the enterprising spirit of its people," but it neglects to add that most of the capital, and most of the energy, tact and foresight of which this prosperous condition of affairs is the result, has been supplied by the North. Atlanta is now a "Southern" city only in name, all the principal arteries of her trade and commerce being filled with transfused blood.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, after giving the statistics of the national banks of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburgh, and pointing out the fact that Pittsburgh has more banking capital than either of the other cities, and stands second only to Chicago in the volume of her banking operations, says:

"Altogether, Pittsburgh takes rank fairly as a banking and financial center, as second only to Chicago in the West, and the soundness of her banks is an evidence of the reliable character of her general trade and industry. We should infer from the business of the banks that the volume of trade transacted at Pittsburgh must be far greater than is generally supposed, and decidedly ahead of that of St. Louis and Cincinnati. If the Iron City had as many railway tributaries as St. Louis and Chicago, the volume of commerce would be correspondingly increased. Still it is manifest that the growth of the city must in the future be equal to that of the three Western cities named. Its geographical position for business purposes is certainly superior to that of any one of the three. Its disadvantage has been in the inadequate development of the resources of Western Pennsylvania."

HOME ISSUES.

The Democrats of Ohio manifest a very great and a very natural reluctance to a discussion of State affairs in the pending political canvass. They are perfectly willing to talk about the third term, the currency, or any abstract question; but when it comes to discussing home questions, and matters of local administration, they shy off. They cannot bear to have Governor ALLEN'S administration compared with that of his predecessor, nor to see the record of the last Democratic Legislature compared with that of the preceding Republican Legislature. In any such comparison the Democrats are compelled to suffer; and they do not fancy a discussion of practical questions in which they appear to disadvantage.

And yet, the contest now waging concerns State issues much more than national affairs. The only officers to be elected are State and county officers. No candidate for a national office is now to be chosen, and no incumbent of a national office can in any way be reached by the result. The issue in Ohio and Pennsylvania is specially and particularly a State and local one; and the result can affect only State and local interests, directly. Of course, all political contests are more or less indirectly connected with national interests; but the direct, palpable issue in these instances, is exclusively a home one.

In Pennsylvania the question is whether a Governor who has exceeded all the expectations concerning him, and who has earned the sincere respect and commendation of men of all parties, shall be re-elected; and whether the Democratic House of Representatives, which last winter disgraced the State and brought the name of Pennsylvania into contempt, shall be rebuked, as it deserves to be. The Republican party of the State, which has administered its affairs honestly, faithfully and economically, which has lightened the burdens of the people while it has reduced the load of debt from forty to twenty-three millions, and which is identified with the maintenance of our splendid public school system in its integrity, is on trial before the people, and asks for popular approval. If there is such a thing as human justice and fairness, it will receive the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant."

In Ohio the question is whether the State is to be again disgraced with a Democratic Legislature, as it was by the last; whether the disreputable and intensely partisan administration of Governor ALLEN is to be continued; whether the present unsectarian school system is to be maintained or frustrated; whether the State and its public institutions are to be given over to sectarian control; and whether the public debauchery which has heretofore prevailed in the Democratic counties of the State, accompanied with defalcations and peculations of every kind, shall be extended over the State, or be crushed out by an irresistible public indignation. The home issues are the controlling ones, and should, in no event, be lost sight of.

THE one-horse committee appointed by the Democratic House last winter to investigate the condition of the State Treasury, complains, in its partisan report, that no interest has ever been paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State funds on deposit with the banks. The reason why this is the fact is thus pointed out by the Potter *Journal*:

"In 1870, HON. D. N. WHITE, of Allegheny, having given this subject a thorough examination, prepared a bill to secure to the State interest on all money deposited in bank. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. In 1871, the House being Republican and the Senate Democratic, Mr. WHITE again introduced his bill in the House and it passed that body by a large majority. It was never even discussed in the Democratic Senate. The speech made by Mr. W. in the House, in favor of his bill, contains far more information and is a more effective appeal for reform than any report the House committee as now constituted will ever make. This speech will be found on page 278 of the *Legislative Journal* for 1871, and is the strongest appeal for reform that has ever been made in our State for years, either in the Legislature or out of it."

Here, then, were two acts, passed in two successive years, by a Republican House of Representatives, and defeated by a Democratic Senate, intended to effect the very reform the absence of which is so much lamented by this Democratic committee. The responsibility for the fact lies with the Democratic Senate of 1871; and we insist upon it that the Democratic committee of the last House shall place the responsibility where it belongs.

And, by the way, why did not this Democratic House of 1875 pass, or propose, some measure upon this subject? The committee appointed in its behalf complains that nothing is done; but the House, itself, never once undertook to legislate upon it. The only attempts at legislation that were ever made to secure the State Treasury interest upon its balances were made in and by a Republican House and were thwarted by a Democratic Senate.

SOME quasi Republican papers of the North have recently made a great splurge over the "straightforward and manly utterances" of Congressman L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, before the recent Democratic State Convention. He is represented as having been chiefly instrumental in inducing the Democracy of that State to ignore the color-line, and as having declared that if there is anything true, it is that the Mississippians "have pledged themselves to sustain the three amendments to the Constitution, and have no power nor design to change them;" that they have invested the colored race with "the sacred rights of freemen, and their rights are our duties;" that if any attempt should be made to impair them, the act would be a violation of the duties of those who should commit it, and an actual impairing of them would be a violation of the Constitution of the country; that effort made in that direction would be fraught with disaster, and impose intolerable burdens and ruin on the blacks, and that if a color line were established "it would be ruinous to its victors, if victory could be won in that way." This was the Associated Press agent's version, but the printed report of his speech shows it to have been of a very different texture. He says that "negro suffrage hangs like a mistletoe upon the body politic to sap its life," and that the North "presumed on a latent loyal sentiment here which did not exist, and not finding it, then looked beyond the white man to the negro for assistance." Upon which the New York *Commercial Advertiser* observes: "It is evident that this man, who is sworn officially to protect the right of equal suffrage for all men, is ready to overthrow it at any time, and really stands where he stood at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861." LAMAR is being prominently pressed as a candidate for the nomination of Vice President by the "Liberal" wing of the Democracy.

THE building of iron ships is no longer an English monopoly. They can now be built better and cheaper on the Delaware than on the Clyde. Within the past two years JOHN ROACH has launched a fleet of twenty-eight first-class iron steamers, with a total tonnage of 63,500 tons, upwards of 38,000 tons being engaged in the foreign trade. The Clyde-built Australian steamer costs £93,000 or $465,000 in gold, to which add premium on gold at twelve per cent., giving a cost in currency of $520,800. The four steamers for the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, now running to Liverpool, are Delaware-built ships, are of a similar class to the Clyde Australian steamers, but 250 tons larger, are each 3,250 tons, and cost in currency $520,000 per vessel. The Colima, and four of her class for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are of 3,000 tons each and cost $425,000. All of the iron ships built on the Delaware for the foreign trade were by contract required to be the equal of the best in the world, and to receive the highest rating, "A 1 for twenty years," at the English Lloyds, before the owner made his final payments, or took the vessel off the builder's hands. Considering the easily available resources in raw material, in coal, and the possession of the finest iron in the world for naval construction purposes, the ultimate complete triumph and supremacy of our Delaware builders in this important branch of industry are fully assured.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* shows that, since January 1, 1872, when the direction of the finances of New York came into Republican hands, the bounty debt of the State, incurred in paying bounties to those who served in the late war, and amounting to $21,144,000, has been paid or provided for, with the exception of about $600,000. There should have been, at that date, $5,000,000 in the sinking fund, towards paying off this debt; but the Democrats, under their previous control of the State Treasury, had used up over $4,000,000 of this fund, leaving to the Republicans only $883,244 to begin the work of providing for the extinction of a debt of $21,144,000. Since January 1, 1872, the Republican State Controller has bought in and canceled $6,051,500 of the bounty debt, and has accumulated in the sinking fund securities amounting to $8,885,044, at their par value. This brings the debt down to $6,207,056, and the means already provided for this year and next will yield sufficient to leave a balance unprovided for, on January 1, 1877, when the bonds become due, of but $605,887. The Republicans thus have the credit of extinguishing a State debt of $21,000,000 in five years.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Benjamin F. O'Butler.

"Foghorn solos" is the latest Ohioism.

Cincinnati goes the whole hog in boasting of its skill in pork-packing.

There is quite a revival of the iron industries of Paterson, New Jersey.

Lucus a pon. No buffalo were permitted to enter at the Buffalo races.

"Too much cotton again;" is the cry of the Southern newspapers. And yet "the nigger won't work!"

Advice to those who talk of removing the tailor shop of Andrew Johnson to the Centennial grounds—don't.

There is much sickness and mortality among the children along the inundated line of the Western rivers.

The railroad war has broken out afresh, and you can go from Cincinnati to New York and return for ten dollars.

All the missing New York canal documents have been found. Now let them find all the missing canal funds.

Punch describes Plimsoll as "brain—wrung by stress of ruth and rage." And conscience, it should have added.

Prairie chicken hunting this year is much better than it was last. But the catching isn't, owing to the scarcity of game.

An Indiana paper is in doubt as to the *sex* of an article on scandal, which recently appeared in a local contemporary.

The population of Brooklyn, according to the State census, just completed, is 483,-252, an increase in five years of 87,153.

Jay Gould is the father of a new baby. It has speculation in its eyes, and threatens to make a corner in nurse bottles.

New Jersey wants to tinker her Constitution, and an election is to be held September 7th, to see if the people are willing.

A certain quarter in Logansport, Ind., is known as Rogues' row. By a felicitous coincidence it is chiefly occupied by lawyers.

The COMMERCIAL "D"eems it unnecessary to reply to the irreverent question of the *Post* concerning the status of the dead.

The Grangers in Canada have decided adversely the proposition of uniting with the National Grange of the United States.

A good showing. The expenditures of the United States Government were less during the year 1874-5 than for any year since 1861.

The "Southern Historical Society" will hold its annual meeting at White Sulphur Springs, Va., to-morrow. We shall note what is there said.

That deplorable donkey of an Eli Perkins sends us some advance inanities from his forthcoming "book." We do not feed our readers on swill.

A French girl advertises for a husband, with the proviso: "I had rather be the wife of a joiner than the slave of a prince." Who'll join her?

At some of the watering places ladies have introduced the fashion of bathing unsexed, and after a look at their forms nobody blames them.

Rapid transit. San Francisco has just received a mail that was only fourteen days coming from Dublin, and only fifteen days from London.

Trask's anti-tobacco labors ended in smoke. His sons are chewers, not eschewers, of the weed, and they light cigars with the paternal tracts.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat in Wisconsin this year will be at least 30,000,000 bushels, 25,000,000 bushels of which can be spared for export.

There is talk of building a narrow guage railroad from Washington across Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay. The distance is but twenty-five miles.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* declares that the most cutting things are said by the dullest people. Evidently it does not exchange with the *Post*.

Seizures of crooked whisky still go on. Government must have nearly enough of the article on hand to keep the next Democratic Congress in spirits.

The physicians at the St. Louis Insane Asylum understand how to quiet the restless natures of their parents. They kill 'em by administering sedative mixtures.

No wonder. The Indians about Beaver, Utah, are terribly enraged because the Mormons sought to saddle on them the guilt of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

The San Francisco School Board has just abolished the system of separate schools for white and colored children, and opened them to whites, negroes, Chinese and Indians alike.

An apparatus has just been invented which enables a man to remain two hours under water without any communication with the surface. It is designed for use in submarine warfare.

The time allowed persons claiming to be owners of lands on the Northwest frontier under joint occupancy to present their claims, has been terminated by proclamation of the President.

Tice gives notice that on August 25th and 31st there will be meteorological phenomena of a very violent character, especially at sea, where they will take the form of a tropical cyclone.

At the last meeting of the Michigan Pomological Society there was exhibited a genuine bouquet of lotos flowers, fresh from their native beds about Lotos Island, near the mouth of the river Raisin.

Jeff. Davis will not take a sleeping car for Rockford, Ill. He has notified the officers of the Agricultural Society, that owing to the feeling on the subject, he withdraws from his engagement.

Herzegovina, the scene of the present revolt against the Turks, means the Duchy, from the German Herzog, and hence it is commonly known as "the Herzegovina." Hersek is the name of the country.

And now California promises to be a great iron producing State. Immense beds of ore have been discovered, some of which, being soft, can be worked. Some excellent coal beds have also been found.

During the last fiscal year California exported goods and bullion to the amount of $33,509,167, or more than any other State in the Union, excepting New York and Louisiana. She is getting along pretty well, thank you.

PERSONAL.

An inmate of an Iowa poor house has fallen heir to $5,000, but has become so attached to the place that he is going to stay and pay his board.

Mary Harris, who shot and killed young Burroughs, a few years ago, has abandoned dressmaking, and has returned to Washington with an eye to a place in one of the departments.

John Alexander Tyler, son of the late President, was married a few days ago, to Miss Sarah Griswold, daughter of S. B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, L. I., and heiress to half a million.

A Greenville, Tenn., correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who is tired of the encomiums on the late Andrew Johnson, says that he was a hard and steady drinker, habitually profane, and by no means a model in his domestic relations.

A Massachusetts "grass widow," who often went, ostensibly, to strew flowers upon the grave of the dear departed, was surprised, the other day, by the departed one's returning from a six years' absence at sea; and now the gossips are confecturing where the widow put the flowers.

Mrs. Colton, who was married in Barnum's balloon, denies the report that she and her husband lived unhappily and had separated. Mrs. Colton says they are devotedly attached to each other, and that their baby, called the balloon boy, is a great pet. He will probably be flighty, however, should he live to grow up.

Rev. John M. Leavitt, D. D., has become President of Lehigh University, in this State. Dr. Leavitt served for many years as Professor in Kenyon College and in the University of Ohio, in the Departments of Polite Literature and Greek and Latin classics. More recently he has been widely known as editor of the *Church Review*, and is the founder and first conductor of the *International Review*.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for September continues Justin McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain" and Mrs. Edwards' "Leah." A series of critical papers on Sherman's Memoirs is commenced by an anonymous writer. "Through Utah" is a pleasant sketch of the Land of Mormon by John Codman. Junius Henri Browne gives a lively account of that Queen of the Bohemians, Madame Ratazzi. "Summer Days in London," by Lucy C. White, albeit a well-worn topic, is very readable. Henry James, Jr., gives, as he is well capable of doing, a clever critique on "Queen Mary," and Richard Grant White sticks to his last with a paper on "The Spelling of the Future." The poetry of the number consists of "Genevieve," by Rose Terry Cooke, a beautiful versification of an old French legend, a fanciful little song "The Fount of Castaly," by Joseph O'Conner, "Symptoms," one of Saxe's characteristic society poems, and—luckless prophetess!—"Rainless August," by Emily E. Ford, a poetess who should consult Old Prob. before she ventures upon meteorological verse. The number as a whole is a very good one.

OHIO NEWS.

They have a live countess at Put-in-Bay.

A daily market is proposed in Cleveland.

Eighty-six deaths in Cleveland, last week.

Hon. J. McLain Smith has purchased a half interest in the Dayton *Democrat*.

Michael Connors, of Independence, had three horse stolen from him Friday night.

Rev. S. C. Goss, of Wadsworth, is considering a call from the German Reformed church, of Akron.

A block of Straitsville coal weighing five tons, will be taken to the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Ohio, Western and United States Amateur Press Associations were in session at Put-in-Bay last week.

Regimental reunions: Seventy-eighth Infantry at Zanesville, August 18; One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry at Westerville, August 20; Twenty-fifth Infantry at Kelley's Island, August 25; Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-third same time and place; Third Ohio Cavalry, Kelley's Island, September 2.

The excavation for the foundation of the new addition to the penitentiary at Columbus was completed Saturday. The building will be five hundred and twelve feet in length, fifty-six feet in width, and forty-four feet in hight, with walls three feet in thickness. There will be rows of cells on each floor, and a hall five feet in width.

A young lady in Dresden, named Sophia Comer, committed suicide on Monday, by taking Strychnine. She took the dose about twelve o'clock, and was dead in less than one-half an hour. It is not definitely known what caused her to commit the deed, but it is rumored that harsh treatment had something to do with it. The young lady was about twenty-five years old, industrious and generally respected by the citizens of Dresden.

Since Thurman thundered and blundered at Mansfield, the fog horn of his reverend uncle has not been heard.—*Dayton Journal.*

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attemp ting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE 20 Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 209 North Ninth st. send for circular, or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. MWF*

The Down-Hill Side.

On the down-hill side of life the constitution is beset with infirmities for which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of all remedies. Invigoration is the most reliable means of resisting disease, and is particularly necessary at a period of life when the decay of the physical energies renders the system less able than formerly to resist its attacks. The cheering warmth which this prime tonic stimulant diffuses through the chilled veins, the unwonted steadiness which it gives to the tottering limbs of age, the prompt relief which it affords from those maladies which are most common in the decline of life, constitute it an inestimable blessing to the old and infirm. Among the testimonials to the excellence of this most salutary medicine of which its proprietors are constantly receiving many are received from persons of advanced age, who speak with unmeasured praise of its qualities as an invigorant and preventive.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Pass Books free of charge. Furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Bradley, S. S. Brown, C. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

WHY GO TO
Cape May, Long Branch and other seaside resorts, when you can have a genuine Sea Bath at home and at the same time, and all for 25 cents. DITMAN'S SEA SALT, extracted directly from the "foaming billows" by evaporation, has all the medicinal advantages of the natural sea-bath, and is used as a luxury for its exhilirating influence, and as a remedial agent in Debility, Lung and Rheumatism. Weakness of the Joints and Muscular System, and for its healing and vivifying influence generally. 26-ounce boxes, 25 cents; 6-pound boxes, 50 cents. Sold in Pittsburgh at
W. C. BYERS'
Drug and Family Medicine Depot,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there-fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOW ES PRICES.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its appointments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1875.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Smithfield National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of June, 1875.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

FLOWERS FOR BANQUTES,
FLOWERS FOR WEDDINGS,
FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS.
FLOWERS IN EVERY DESIRED STYLE.
Parlor decorations tastefully arranged by
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
FLORISTS, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Opposite Postoffice.

THE WEEKLY
Commercial
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN.

To meet the demands of the time, and to advance the Republican cause in this State,

THE
Weekly Commercial
will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time and continue for three months.

The paper will contain matter specially prepared with reference to advancing the interests of the Republican party in this State; and, as the Campaign is now opening, those wishing to keep fully posted upon the issues of the day, should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh and other leading cities, east and west---a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

The present campaign in this State will be an exceedingly interesting and important one, as its results will be taken, throughout the entire country, as an indication of the popular sentiment which is to decide the great Presidential struggle of 1876. Every Republican should be fully informed as to the principles which he is expected to sustain by his vote; and in the Weekly Commercial, during the ensuing three months, he can have a full discussion of all the important political questions of the day, with much other valuable information, for a merely nominal sum.

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Five Copies, three months,	$2 00
Ten " " "	3 00
Twenty " " "	5 00

Address all orders and letters to
The Commercial,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.
DRY GOO
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
Unsurpassed
New Dress Goods!
At 25c, new colors in Alpacas.
At 25c, full shades in Mohairs, &c.
At 25c, Grey Poplins, Poplins, &c.
At 12½c, bargains in Dress Goods.
Black Mohair Alpacas
at 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c and 62½c. Best value ever offered at these prices.
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
Most decided bargains, from 62½c to $1 00 per yard.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
From lowest to finest qualities.
Our best Black Dress Silks are now selling rapidly, being much under value. New and desirable shades in Colored Dress Silks, just opened at $1 50, usually sold at $1 75 to $2 00.
NEW TYCOON REPPS!
New Fall styles in Plaids,
New fancy lored Mohairs,
New Morning Dress Goods.
Summer Dress Goods
AT MOST REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
Black Hernanias
AND
Summer Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Agents for the
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY
ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Boroughs of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to

A County Convention,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates.
Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.

These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill the same. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade.
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street P. sburgh.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.
DS FOR T
WILLIAM
167 and 169 Fed
NOW O
Inducements
LADIES' READY-MADE
SUITS AND OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
For Present and Early Fall Wear, Latest Styles. At Exceedingly Low Prices.
LADIES AND MISSES'
Suits, Dresses, &c., made to order in best manner, on short notice.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
Muslin Undergarments
Of every description, at very low prices.
Infants' Robes, Dresses, &c.
Children's Pequea Suits.
Large Arrivals of New Goods
IN OUR
SHOE AND BOOT DEPARTMENT,
FOR
Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys' Wear,
AT
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
FLANNEL DE
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARMONY BARRED
Shown in the largest variety of pat value of any in the market.
BARRED EAST
ALL WOOL AND UN
PLAIN FLANNEL, Scarlet,
TWILLED FLANNEL, Gray,
And CANTON FLANNEL, of best known EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL UP
An Examination of Stock will

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
However obscure the cause may be which contributes to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the sensory system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of the brain, producing a half developed state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent agitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though retained but a short time, with a flickering and flattering condition of the mental faculties, rendering the individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS,

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. The Cordial Balm is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blotches, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted by the Inventor Powerful Alterative or Purifier by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.
JOHN SCOTT, HOLLOWELL & CO., Phila., Pa.
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. H. Reading, Pa.
E. MONTEUSE & CO., New Orleans, La.
VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1875.

The general condition of monetary matters throughout the country is reported from the various business centers as one of increasing ease and quiet. From all points we hear of large amounts of funds in the hands of the banks, and little demand for loans from prime borrowers. This state of affairs we cannot regard as satisfactory, either for the banks or the business public. There is no doubt that there are many enterprises that would afford rich rewards to a careful and judicious employment of capital at the present time. But all careful and foresighted business men are distrustful of the future, not from any lack of confidence in the resources of the country, or any despondency as to the ultimate triumph of our trade and manufactures over the adverse circumstances which have hampered their progress for the past two years, but simply on account of the uncertainty of the condition of the circulating medium in the immediate future. The possibility that greenbacks will be brought to a par in gold within the next four years, alone hinders many men from contracting obligations or making investments, the returns for which will have to be made in a currency enhanced some fourteen per cent. from its value at the present time, and when to this consideration is added the uncertainty as to whether political changes may not wholly alter the policy of the Government within a year or two, there is little encouragement for the investment of capital or the urging of business enterprise. We hear on all sides mutual charges that the business disasters of the past two years are due to contraction or inflation as the case may be; but we can say that neither of these causes exerts half the depressing and deadening influence upon general business, as the uncertainty as to the future of which we speak. The condition of affairs among the banks to-day showed no change in the situation. Funds are abundant, prime paper rather scarce, and all paper is closely scrutinized by the discount boards. The large manufacturing and mercantile firms are in tolerably easy circumstances. The only change in the general tendency toward a plethora of funds is shown by the New York bank statement which we gave yesterday morning. On that subject an exchange says that the statement "may be regarded as favorable with the exception of the decrease of $2,892,300 in specie. This is accounted for by the drain for customs, amounting to $2,500,000 during the week. The payments at the Treasury for bonds and interest have been light, and the sale of $1,000,000 on Thursday was the only large amount taken out. The shipments of gold were about $1,000,000, counting those of last Saturday. The decrease in legal tenders and in deposits is due mainly to drafts from the South to make advances upon the new cotton crop. The increase in loans shows that the banks are doing something in the way of employing their funds, and have, it is presumed, been discounting mercantile paper."

—The marked difference between the English and American laws on the subject of the protection afforded to railway bond and stockholders is shown in the extract given below from *Herepath's London Railway Journal*. While in many cases, the strictures as to the condition of the law in this country are just, there are also cases in which it would not apply, and the instances given—those of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways—are of this class. What a wholly hopeless task it would be to try to make these lines pay interest on the $230,000,000 of stock and bonds which they represent! It is to be considered also whether the attempt to make railways pay interest on amounts largely in excess of their real value is not a severe injustice to the business community at large. We have too many lines of railway in this country that are carrying indebtedness exceeding their true cost. We give the extract as follows:

"There is this wide difference between Canadian and American railways, unable to pay their bond creditors during the passing commercial depression of the two countries—that there is no danger a Canadian line will be sold out by the sheriff, or pass into the hands of a receiver. All the chief affecting railways—like the English. According to English (and Canadian) railway law, a railway must be sold to pay its debts. The creditor can put in a receiver and take the property into his custody. It cannot delegate its powers and duties to any other company. It has the especial authority of Parliament to do so. Therefore, it has no power in itself to sell the line (the property of a special act for that purpose), and therefore, also, advisedly it cannot lease it to another manager. We have always regarded this law as respects our railways as proper, for a railway is too large a property to be sold by auction. Had the London, Chatham and Dover been sold to the highest bidder, when, a few years back, it could not pay its interest on its credit, what a crime would have been committed! Who could have bought it? Not any ordinary purchaser—not even a capitalist of the largest means. At its very lowest point it was worth millions sterling—now it must be worth fully double what it then was. Had a sale been legal and compulsory, there it would verily and indeed have gone for an 'old song,' and its numerous creditors and proprietors would have been defrauded.

"With regard, however, to the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and a number of other American railways, they have lines which, owing to the temporary difficulties of that fluctuating, but valuable, property, the country, like the London line, is in no danger of absolute confiscation, under the American law, which makes no distinction between this and ordinary property of every other. A railway in America unable to pay its debts can be put—up at auction and sold. The owners of a railway in America have been 'cleaned out,' absolutely deprived of their property, as the result of some temporary disaster, plus the law of that country. It is, therefore, of importance in the Erie case to establish a power of attorney for committees to watch over the interests of the bond and shareholders, for their property is in real jeopardy if the law is allowed to take its course.

"In the presence of the crude American railway law, it is remarkable that so much of the capital for American railways is supplied by means of mortgage bonds, and from England, too."

—The following review of the New York money and stock market of yesterday is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market to-day has been generally firm and well sustained, but the chief transactions have been in Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail.

At the opening of business this morning there was a weak feeling in stocks, but it was quickly receded to 15¾. It is reported that a new movement has been started in London to advance the price of this stock, and that both English and German holders are interested in it; but we cannot vouch for the rumor being correct.

Pacific Mail was somewhat depressed by renewed whispers of the loss of one of the company's steamers, but this was evidently a mere canard of the bears.

Western Union Telegraph advanced to 85¾ on rumors made against the pulse, which were keenly offered at it for thirty days. The advanced tariff for messages by telegraph which has just been established is intended to help to create some outside demand, both for this and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock.

There has been little change in other stocks which are merely nominal at their quotations and we are patiently awaiting some fresh developments.

Money remains easy at 2 to 3 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular letter addressed to cashiers of banks making requisitions for the printing of additional bank notes, in which the Comptroller says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided under a section contained in "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," that the national bank notes shall hereafter be printed on the distinctive or special paper which is now used for the printing of United States notes, and that the national bank notes shall hereafter be executed with not less than three plate printings; that no company or establishment shall execute more than one printing upon the same note, and that the final printing and finishing shall be executed in the Treasury Department. Arrangements are being made, and are nearly completed, to perfect this plan in accordance with the decision of the Secretary, when orders will at once be given for the printing of additional currency.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by John D. Bailey, auctioneer, at McIlwaine's Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$ 70 00	Union National Bank	155 00
Citizens' National Bank	67 00	Second National Bank	90 00
Iron City National Bank	90 00	Bank of Pittsburgh	91 25
Western Savings Bank	54 00		

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 17, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113	113	113½	113	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1864	115	115	115	115	115	...
5-20's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	...	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's, registered	118	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's, coupons	118	118	118	118	118	118
Currency 6's	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
New 5's, registered	116	...	116	...	115	115
Western Union Tel	84½	85	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	38	38
Adams Express	102	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	79½	...	...	...	...	...
American Express	58	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. Express	40	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Michigan Central	...	90	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	60¼	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Illinois Central	...	89	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pitts	...	89	...	...	...	...
Chicago & North-W	41	41	41	41	41	42
Do. preferred	58½	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
St. Paul common	36	...	...	...	...	...
Do. preferred	60¼	60	59½	59½	61¼	62
Wabash common	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	98½	...	...	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	...	...	19½	...	20½	...
Union Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	...	...	...	134½	...	...
Hannibal & St. Jos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	22	22	22	22	24	24
C., C. & I. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina, 1869	...	...	28	...	...	...
South Carolina, July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	101½	...	...	101¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	56¼	56½
Reading	55½	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	130½	131
Oil Creek	¾	1
Lehigh Valley, sales	63	...
Allegheny Valley	90	91½
Central Transportation, sales	35¾	...
Empire Transportation	55¼	55½
P. C. & St. L., mort. bds	...	75

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Gold opened and closed at 113¾ with sales at 113¾@113. Borrowing rates 2@4 per cent. per annum, and 1-64@1-32 per diem. Toward the close loans were made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds steady. State securities quiet but strong. The stock market at the opening was irregular, but generally a fraction above yesterday's closing and by noon there was an advance of from 1-8@¼ per cent., with Western Union Telegraph and Rock Island as the features. Later there was a decline of from ½@1 per cent., the latter Lake Shore. At the close the market was strong, when the highest prices of the day were generally current. The advance from the lowest point was from ½@2 per cent. Western roads attracted much attention and led the improvement. St. Paul preferred rose from 60¾ to 62¾, on foreign orders, and common from 37 to 37¾. North-western preferred from 55¾ to 56¾, common from 41¾ to 42¾. Rock Island from 108 to 108¾ on reported large purchases of the road. Lake Shore from 59¾ to 60¾. Western Union from 84½ to 85¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 20¾ to 21¾, and Pacific Mail from 37¾ to 38¾. St. Joseph returned to 24. The dealings were well distributed in the afternoon, and the market was more animated than during the early portion of the day. Transactions at the Stock Exchange $8,000 shares, of which 10,000 Pacific M. 3d, 24,000 Western Union, 8,600 Rock Island, 3,500 St. Paul preferred and 15,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co.	85¾	St. Paul	37¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	102½	Wabash	9¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	79¾	Do preferred	21¾
American Ex.	58	Fort Wayne	98½
United States Ex.	40	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	21½
Erie	15¾	Chicago & Alton	103½
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	105
Harlem	134½	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do preferred	125	C., C. & I. C.	4¾
Mich. Central	90¾	Burlington & Q.	108¾
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	24
Illinois Central	90¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	89	Del. & Lack.	120¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. stock	72¾
Do preferred	56¾	Central Pac. bds	102
N. J. Central	110	Union Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	108¾		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	115¾	New 5's	116
5-20's, 1865	118¼	10-40's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's, coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122¾
STATE SECURITIES.			
Tennessee, old	52¼	Virginia, old	40¾
Tennessee, new	52¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	39¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 17, 1875.

The course of trade among the wholesale and commission houses of this city to-day was moderately brisk, without important changes in value. The grain trade continues very limited with a downward tendency to prices, which is the most marked in corn. Flour is also much easier although quotably unchanged. Provisions moderately active with butter and apples lower, and the general tendency of fresh fruits toward easy values. Groceries and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A shipment of some importance was made for the South to-day by the steamer Ashland which took out 6,000 bundles of cotties for Nashville and New Orleans, and 500 kegs soda for the latter city.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last issue are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,082	Apples, bbls	89
Beans, bbls	222	Corn, bus	1,600
Potatoes, bus	200	Butter, pkgs	1,160
Bacon, lbs	161	Potatoes, bush	1,451

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was not very active to-day and the volume of trade was limited. The general tendency of values was downward especially in corn, but old oats were scarce, in demand, and brought almost any prices that were asked. Wheat although quotably unchanged showed a weak feeling. Millers will pay not over $1 50 for red winter and Pennsylvania red winter $1 50@1 53. Corn was weak and lower although in light supply. We quote shelled at 56@57c per bushel for prime yellow; 80@85 for low mixed and white. Ear was quotable at 55@56c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats were generally quiet with small receipts; old were scarce and higher selling up to 36@37c for new cuttings; mixed at 30@35c. Rye was nominal without important change. Barley was quiet at 1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing transactions from store ruled 2@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a fair jobbing market and the feeling is rather in favor of lower prices. We quote at wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 50 bbl; No. 2 do, $6 75; No. 1 family, $7 50; in sacks 2c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Fancy brands of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $7 75@8 25; well known brands of family winter wheat flour, $7 25@7 50; choice spring is nearly out of market; quoted at $6 75@7 00; low grades of winter and spring wheat flour—very little in market; nominally $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $5 75@7 00; self raising flour, $5 50 ₱ package; $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel; buckwheat commercial 35c per bushel; oatmeal $5 50 per bbl; kyanola $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $27 00@28 00; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; upland prairie nominally $21 00@23 00. Sales from store were active at $29 00@30 00. Loose hay is selling at $32 00@33 00 on track; new hay is not in market.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; second grades of bran and shorts, $1 15@1 25 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; cornmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and prices are a little easier. We quote choice eating apples $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel; cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations for mediums are made by holders at $2 15@2 25; the market is bare of handpicks.

BUTTER—The market was easy with a good demand for the highest grades of table butter, and low grade qualities dull. We quote extra creamery rolls at 24@25c; fancy lots of choice packed sold to consumers 22c ₱ pound; fair to good 15@18c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market was active and steady. We quote at 10@11c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Switzer 16@16c; Limberger 14@18c.

EGGS—There was a dull market with a slack demand at 16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is active and strong. We note round lot transactions at 55@62c. A light jobbing business is reported at 65@70c.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales reported yesterday were 1,981 boxes. We quote peaches at 50c@$1 00 for common; $1 25@1 50 for choice. Melons were easy at $10 00@12 00 per hundred; watermelons $15 00@20 00 per hundred. Whortleberries were steady at $1 25@1 50 per pail. Huckleberries 9c per bucket. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 per bushel. California pears are active at $2 00@3 00 per bushel crate.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@28c per pound; old is quoted at 20@22c per pound.

POTATOES—The market is somewhat easier, and prices are lower. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per barrel for Southern Early Rose. We offer prices very low for car lots and prices easy. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade Spring chickens are quoted at 60@70c per pair old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed quiet at at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is strong and firm at $3 15@3 25 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $3 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel. Tomatoes in good supply and easy: at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues steady, with an active jobbing trade at firm prices which, however, quotably unchanged since our last.

BACON—The market is strong and active. We quote sales as follows at 8c: rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—Are firm with a good demand. We quote plain sugar-cured, 12½@13c; canvassed 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 15c; dried beef, sugar-cured 15½c; canvassed 15½c per beef tongues, per dozen, $5 50; ham sausage 9c.

MESS PORK—The market is active and strong. We quote at $22 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—The market is strong and active. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9½@9¾c; half bbls do 10c; in half bbls, etc., 10c; in 5-lb caddies, 11½c; in 3-lb caddies do, 12c; in 2-lb pails do, 12½c; in 5-lb do, 12½c; in 3-lb do, 13c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 bbl oil, current make, $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—The market is steady; chandlers' tallow is jobbing at 8@8½c; choice country rendered 8½@8¾c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Groceries.

The market continues to show a very moderate degree of activity at unchanged values. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	22c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	21c	Extra C	10@10¼c
Java	33@34c	Extra B—yellow	10 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9 c
Rio, in papers	25 c	Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	27c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	12 c
Java, in bulk	39c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N. O.	72@75c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	65c
Japan	50@$1	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@$	$5 Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	$1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@$	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carolina	8½ c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	₱ bx.
Cloves	50 c	Irish soap	$4 50
Allspice	15@18½c	Castile soap	$9 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City	$7 50
Nutmegs	$1 35	Germaumottled	75c
Pepper	20 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		

FISH—The market continues active, and unchanged with a fairly steady demand. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	$ 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$24 00	Whitefish, ₱ half	4 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	bbl	2 50
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake herring, ₱ ½	50
No. 1	18 00	half bbl	2 50
No. 2	12 00		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at firm prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	50@60c	Smoking, fair to	
Black Navy	55@63c	plated	59@75c
Blue Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n fine leaf wrap	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio Seed wrap	7½@25c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Double Tens	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	62@65c	wrapper	65@70c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wr'p'rs	$1 25@2 50

BANKS AND BANKERS.

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ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY
No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

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B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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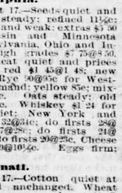
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INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
CITY OF ANTWERP. CITY OF LONDON.
CITY OF BERLIN. CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF BRUSSELS. CITY OF MONTREAL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN. CITY OF NEW YORK.
CITY OF BRISTOL. CITY OF PARIS.
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Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.
Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.
The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.
Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation; all having equal saloon privileges.
Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.
Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.
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J. J. McCORMACK,
MAX SHAMBERGER,
Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street. Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue. J. J. McCormick, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

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119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States
Iron Roof Frames
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COVERED WITH
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.
New Catalogue packed with first order of goods.
Pittsburgh Wire Works,
ESTABLISHED 1842,
No. 35 Market Street.
I have associated with me in my business of Manufacturing Wire, PATRICK C. DOAN as an equal copartner, under the firm name and style of JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.
Said partnership to date from JUNE 1, 1875, and continue for the term of ten years, in accordance with the articles of copartnership.
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of WIRE GOODS, FANCY CRESTING for Horse Toys and Ornamental Picket Fences, and having made reductions in
Brass, Copper, Steel and Iron Wire Cloth, Riddles, Seives, Sand Screens and all kinds of Wire Work,
We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.
JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.,
NO. 35 MARKET STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after SATURDAY, July 24, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 3:30 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:35 A. M., Philadelphia 4:25 P. M., New York 6:45 P. M.
Day Express daily, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg 2:35 P. M., Philadelphia 6:20 P. M., New York 9:15 P. M., Baltimore 6:25 P. M., Washington 8:17 P. M.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg 8:00 P. M.
Atlantic Express, daily, 12:34 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg 7:15 P. M., Philadelphia 3:10 A. M., New York 6:50 A. M., Baltimore 3:05 A. M., Washington 4:30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:20 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg 9:55 P. M., Philadelphia 6:45 A. M., New York 10:10 A. M.
Fast Line daily, at 7:11 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg 12:15 A. M., Philadelphia 10:05 A. M., Baltimore 10:25 A. M., Washington 11:40 A. M.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 A. M., 3:41, 5:31, 6:31 and 11:55 P. M. Sunday, 9:26 P. M.
Brinton Accommodation, 5:01 and 9:26 P. M. Sunday, 9:26 P. M.
Williamsburg Accommodation.....7:31 P M
Johnstown Accommodation.....1:31 P M
Johnstown Accommodation on Saturday only, 3:26 P. M.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 A M
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....2:40 A M
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday.....6:56 A M
Lincoln Accommodation.....8:40 A M
Pacific Express daily.....1:43 P M
Way Express daily.....2:35 P M
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:21 A. M., 12:21, 3:41, 5:46 and 10:45 P. M.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:36 A. M., 1:21 and 6:46 P. M.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....2:31 P M
Johnstown Accommodation.....10:41 A M
Johnstown Accommodation on Monday only, 9:01 A M.
SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
Trains Run Through Without Change.
Youghiogheny Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., Connellsville Accommodation, daily, except Sunday, 4:30 P. M.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 A. M and 6:46 P. M.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 A M
Express, connecting for Butler.....3:51 P M
Newport Accommodation, 9:21 A. M., and 5:01 P. M.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 A. M., 4:31 and 11:21 P. M. On Sunday at 12:31 and 9:31 P. M.
Allegheny Accommodation, 8:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....9:52 A M
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....5:31 P M
Newport Accommodation, 8:00 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 A. M., 3:49 7:11 and 9:31 P. M. On Sunday at 9:51 A. M. and 7:01 P. M.
Market Train from Butler.....9:11 A M
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage at residences and hotels. Fine cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, JULY 4th, 1875, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Uniontown Express	8:25 A M
Through Mail	8:25 A M
McKeesport Accom	9:30 A M
McKeesport Accom	3:15 P M
McKeesport Accom	5:30 P M
McKeesport Accom	8:20 P M
Newton Accom	5:15 P M
Mail Express	11:30 P M
Through Express	7:15 P M
McKeesport Accom	7:40 P M
McKees't Ch'k	12:45 P M
McKees'p Ch'k	10:05 A M
Mail Express	11:30 P M
Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express to all points east. General Ticket Office, 32 Fifth avenue. E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent. SAML. L. HOUGH, General Agent. Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street. General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Uniontown Express	6:45 A M
Through Mail	7:30 A M
McKeesport Accom	8:15 A M
Uniontown Express	11:35 A M
Express	11:35 A M
McKeesport Accom	12:30 P M
Uniontown Ac	5:40 P M
McKeesport Accom	6:30 P M
McKeesport Ac	7:40 P M
McKees'p Ch'k	10:05 A M
McKees't Ch'k	1:00 P M
Express	7:15 P M

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after MONDAY, May 24th, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 17, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.805	65	89	.....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29.700	83	45	E.	Gen'l	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.779	70	84	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.805 Highest thermom....83
Mean thermometer..72 Lowest thermom....63

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now open. Students received at any time. For circulars or other information address the Principal, J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh.

The Second Avenue Affray.

Dr. Thomas, the physician attending John Kearns, who was so terribly beaten on Sunday evening on Second avenue, having certified that his patient was out of danger, Tesh, who is accused of beating him was admitted to bail yesterday in $1,000 for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Murray, of Soho, who was first arrested, has instituted proceedings against Lieut. Cochran, Officer Smith and Clerk Davis, to recover damages for false arrest and imprisonment. He says he distinctly told the officers that he could prove he was at home on Sunday night, and that they would not listen to him.

Legally a Doctor.

Not long since we noticed the application to the Court of Common Pleas of Dr. F. J. Withington to be examined for a certificate to practice medicine, under the provisions of the Wood act, of April 12, 1875, and that Doctors Gilmore, Stevenson and Rex had been appointed by the Court a committee to conduct the examination. Yesterday morning this committee filed their report, certifying that they had thoroughly examined the candidate in all the branches required by law, and that he had passed the examanation in a most creditable manner. A certificate was therefore given to Dr. Withington. This is the first case that has occurred under the act referred to.

Base Ball.

The game at Union Park yesterday between the National Currencies, of Pittsburgh, and the Legal Tenders, of Allegheny was witnessed by a large crowd. As will be seen by the score, the Allegheny boys were badly beaten.

NATIONAL CURRENCYS.	O. R.	LEGAL TENDERS.	O. R.
Semple, 2d b.....	1	6 Hetzel, 1st b.....	2
Hill, 1st b.....	6	5 May, 2d b.....	2
Welsh, p.....	2	5 J. Kramer, c.....	1
Johns, c.....	4	2 Girty, p.....	3
Crawford, c. f.....	4	2 Cameron, s. s.....	3
Siedle, 3d b.....	5	2 Brown, c. f.....	4
McCandless, s. s..	3	4 E. R. Kramer, l. f.	5
Boswell, l. f.....	3	4 Sedden, r. f.....	2
Crossan, r. f.....	4	3 Eisenbise, 3d b....	2
	27	34	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	O. R.
Nat. Currency's.....	2	5	10	3	0	1	0	3	0	—34
Legal Tenders.....	1	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	—9

Carbon in Iron and Steel.

In the transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, we find the following note:

"Prof. J. W. Langley, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, presented an essay on "Carbon Determinations in Iron and Steel," describing an improvement of his upon the usual processes. His improvement consists in finely dividing and sifting the iron or the steel, then treating it with a solution of sulphate of copper in the cold, which afterward is heated. The residue is not treated for removal of the copper, but the whole (copper and carbon) is dried and then burned in a stream of air or oxygen, in a porcelain lute, at a pale yellow heat. This is a considerable abbreviation of time, as well as a security for increased accuracy.

Fire Protection for the South Side Hill Districts.

The Sub-committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners having in charge the work of extending fire protection to the hill districts of the South Side met yesterday afternoon. The committee consists of Mr. Jenkin Jones, Chairman, and Mr. Thomas A. Pender and Mr. George W. Wilson.

The Secretary reported that R. B. Brown, Esq., had tendered, free of charge, a lot for building purposes, free, in case any of the property owned by him was suitably located. Mr. Pender reported another liberal offer from a property owner. The offers were accepted with thanks.

The committee, after consultation, decided to visit the districts on Tuesday afternoon next.

Adjourned.

An Eccentric Traveler.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Rev. A. N. Experidon, a native of Bulgaria, who has been in the city for several days, left for Pittsburgh last evening, having given up the idea of lecturing here. Rev. Experidon was for some time a slave of the Turks; was redeemed, with his family, by the Russian Government at a cost of thirty-seven thousand dollars, and educated by the same at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Oxford and Paris. He speaks fluently thirteen languages. In 1866 he became a priest in the Greek church, and in 1868 was employed by the church at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month to make a tour of the earth, by which he will be enabled to write a history of mankind. His appearance is by no means prepossessing. His costume is of the very simplest character, consisting of a long cotton dress, a red flannel cap, fitting closely upon the crown of his head, and a pair of coarse leather shoes.

Press Excursion to Cresson.

The first summer excursion of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association will take place to-morrow. The party will leave this city at 12:51 P. M., on the Atlantic express, Pennsylvania Railroad, and proceed to that delightful summer resort, Cresson Springs, where the excursionists will take supper.

The Association will hold a meeting in one of the parlors of the hotel, at which an oration will be delivered by Major E. L. Christman, of the Washington *Reporter*, and matters connected with the Association will be discussed.

The affair is in the hands of the following Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. John Frew, Wheeling *Intelligencer*; Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela *Republican*; B. B. Coursin, McKeesport *Times*; P. B. Conn, Steubenville *Herald*.

The Association was organized a little over a year ago, and now embraces nearly all of the leading journals of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. The business manager in this city is Col. W. L. Foulk, who is sole agent for all the papers of the Association. From the correct and faithful manner in which contracts for advertising have been carried out, through Colonel Foulk, the Association has become quite popular with our merchants and business men generally.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 81 deaths for the week ending August 14th: Male whites, 37; females, 40; colored males, 2; females, 2. There were, of these, married 15; single 63; widowers 1; not stated 1. Nativity: Pittsburgh, 58; other parts of United States, 19; England, 4; Germany, 2; Ireland, 5; Scotland, 1; not stated, 1. The ages were: under one year, 30; from one to two years, 8; from two to five years, 5; from five to ten years, 4; from fifteen to twenty years, 4; from twenty to thirty years, 8; from thirty to forty years, 5; from forty to fifty years, 7; from fifty to sixty years, 2; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 1; over one hundred years, 1. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 2; accident, drowning, 1; by burn, 1; railroad, 1; congestion of brain, 1; softening of brain, 1; cyanosis, 1; cholera infantum, 16; cerebritis, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 16; convulsions, 5; cholera-morbus, 1; diptheritis, 2; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 2; diarrhea, 2; dysentery, acute, 1; enteritis, acute, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 6; gastro enteritis, 1; inanition, 2; marasmus, 3; malformation, 1; meringitis, 4; old age, 3; poison, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1; remittent, 1; suicide, 1; whooping cough, 2; total, 81.

The Steel-Cutting Saw.

Yesterday we gave a brief statement, made by Professor Headrock before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, relative to Mr. Jacob Reese's solid metal cutting disc. On inquiry, we learn that Messrs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., of this city, have the contract with Mr. Reese for building the machines, and that they now have quite a number of orders on their books for them, for different parts of the country. To-day they will ship one to Messrs. Benjamin Atha & Co., steel manufacturers, of Newark, N. J. The first of these machines was built by Mr. Reese, for Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods, of the Fort Pitt Steel Works of this city, and has been used by them constantly for some months. The disc, although of soft iron, revolving at a velocity equal to 25,000 feet per minute on the periphery, when brought into close proximity with a bar of hard cast steel (the bar revolving at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute) instantly melts it. The fused steel, flowing away at the rate of five miles per minute, is apparently without temperature, as the hand can be held in the volume for a minute without feeling the heat. Among other peculiarities of this wonderful invention, is the fact that the disc remains cool while in operation, and after cutting five hundred tons is not perceptibly worn. The second machine put in use here was made for Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., who are constantly using it in cutting up steel for their large trade. The cut is so clean and perfect that, without further labor, the bar is ready for centering.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

Report of the Auditors to the Court—Some Things Not to Their Liking, but no Fraud or Corruption—A Full Synopsis of the Report.

Messrs. Veech, Miller and Bailey, the committee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, yesterday filed their report, of which the following is an abstract:

They state that nearly every session was attended by citizens representing the Taxpayers' Union, who were freely allowed to participate in the examinations, to suggest objections and to call witnesses. The account filed by the Commission was examined, with the vouchers, books and papers connected therewith. The Auditors say:

THE ACCOUNT CORRECT.

"As to the account, our conclusions may be summarily reported by saying that we find it to be correct as stated, and sustained by proper and adequate vouchers—except that the voucher for item No. 368 is for $3 less than the credit taken (probably an inadvertent error); and for item No. 238, J. M. Brush, sundry expenses, $70' no 'bill of particulars' appears—a want arising, it may be, from the nature of the expenditure, which was upon a mission to Harrisburg to procure the supplemental act of April 6, 1870. We, however, pass the account as stated, subject to whatever order, as to these items, the court may deem it proper to make.

THE COST OF THE BUILDING.

After reciting the provisions of the original act, (which limited the cost to $300,000) and supplement, the organization of the Commission, and the adoption of Mr. Kerr's plan, the report continues:

"The Auditors are not architects and will not therefore assume to say whether or not a building or buildings creditable to the city and adequate to its wants could have been erected on this lot, and furnished for $300,000. But we think and therefore do say, that there is much of very expensive work and material upon and in the building which the locality and purposes do not demand, and which could have been omitted or substituted without injuring the design or durability of the structure. When the Commissioners assumed it it seems they did, before the building was begun, that, in their judgment, so large an excess of expenditure beyond their power to make would have to be incurred, it would better have accorded with their functions to have paused; and if the probable cost could not have been reduced to the lawful limit, to have made the difficulty known, and to have sought and obtained from the proper sources, the needed enlargement of their powers. No reason appears for not having done so. No corrupt or even sinister motive can, or need be imputed to the Commission. Doubtless they believed that a great and growing city demanded such a building, and that the cost was a subordinate consideration. Two of them—M'Auley and Phillips) perhaps the most active and influential of the Board—are silent in their graves. As to them, at least, censure would be invidious and unkind. But we must withhold any commendation of the conduct of the Commission in this particular. Although the act of April 6, 1870, cured its unlawfulness, it did not condone its impropriety. Special public agents, with defined powers, should never so far needlessly transcend their authority as to impose a *necessity* for confirmation."

EXTRAS.

On this subject, the Auditors say: "Our conclusion is that, while perhaps some of the extras might have been provided against in the contracts, yet, generally, they were such as could not be foreseen, were in all cases believed to be necessary, and their expense at customary or fair prices." Two exceptions are noted—one where an opening in the cellar wall had to be enlarged to admit the steam fire engine to the city cutting grooves in a large amount of the tiles so as to fit over the gas pipes laid upon the brick arches of the floors. The expense of these extras aggregated $735 75.

TAXES AND BONDS.

The amounts collected in taxes, and the sums realized from the proceeds of bonds, are then stated in detail. Speaking of the bonds sold in Philadelphia, the report says:

"The intervals between the dates of some of the remittances and their payment into the city treasury, cannot escape notice, especially those of 1874. The arrangement with Messrs. Wheelan & Co. was, that the proceeds of sales of bonds were to be retained by them *on call*, carrying, in the meantime, interest at four per cent. per annum. If not needed, they should be at once remitted for. If called for and remitted, or if remitted without call, they should have been promptly paid over to the City Treasurer, their legally constituted custodian.

"The minutes of the Commissioners are silent as to any calls for remittances, and to any disposition of them were remitted. Mr. Steel, the late Secretary, testified that the remittances were made to him in drafts on a Philadelphia bank by Wheelen & Co. or by drafts on them by the Commission, and that these drafts were generally deposited for collection in some bank or banks in Pittsburgh; that the Freehold Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was treasurer and a large stockholder, was the depository of a large amount of these drafts; that neither he, nor any one else, got any interest on these deposits, and that when needed the money was always forthcoming.

"Notwithstanding that no loss resulted from this mode of keeping these funds, the Auditors cannot approve of it, in this or in any other like case."

THE TAXPAYERS' OBJECTIONS.

The report then deals with the written objections filed on behalf of the Taxpayers' Union, and answers them *seriatim*. We give a brief synopsis:

1. That publishing the act of Assembly, in the different papers, was an unauthorized expenditure.

The Auditors answer that this was within the discretion of the Commission, and was done to inform the taxpayers of what certainly concerned them.

2. That extending the building over on Postoffice lot, and requiring the south end to be ligted from said lot, was reckless folly, etc.

To charge the Commission with "reckless folly" is more than the Auditors can do. They do think that extending the building to the utmost bounds of the lot on the southern end, was decidedly unwise, if avoidable. The line to have been set back error was before the building was erected. It is now past cure except by purchase of the Custom House lot in whole or in part. The walls are set to the line, but the stone cornices project beyond it—the greatest projection being twenty one inches—and there are twenty-three windows overlooking the Custom House lot. Light and ventilation were the most essential matters, and if the Custom House lot were built upon, these would be greatly interfered with. On this subject the Auditors conclude: But was it imperative that *all* the city offices should be in one building? or even in buildings closely contiguous? Few if any of our governments, State or National, have their officials so located. But this is it may, if this lot was found to be too contracted for *all*, its usefulness for some should not have been put in jeopardy by shutting up all in it, and shutting light and air out. The Commissioners are not wholly to blame for these difficulties. It would have been well for the City Councils, before the purchase, to have ascertained whether or not it would, in and of itself, answer the purposes intended. The censure is divisible.

3. That the interest account is exorbitant, etc. To this objection the auditors answer, that the interest on bonds appears to be all right. In the interest on mortgage, compound interest to the amount of $1500 90 was paid, perhaps inadvertently, and by reason of the payments not having been made when due.

4. That the Commission ought to be charged with the profits made on the sales of the city bonds taken by the contractors, which sales were made by one of their members at a profit of 1½ per cent. over the regular price charged by Wheelen & Co. This objection was not made because it was morally wrong for the Commission to have done so, but on the legal principle that whatever profit is made in a fiduciary capacity belongs to the trust, etc.

After discussing the matter at some length, the Auditors say: The legal principle upon which the exception is based is a sound one. But that one trustee, who, without injury to the trust fund or property, has made gain to himself, by reason of his trust relation, can thereby involve his co-trustees who have not participated in the gain, or sanctioned the transaction, is not so sound. Assuming that the other Commissioners have had knowledge of the arrangement, the Auditors concur in regarding it as a private affair between the contractors and Mr. Steel. Its only effect upon the taxpayers would be in the one per cent. commission of the brokers upon the sales of the $83,000 of bonds which those contractors had agreed to take. The conclusion of two of the Auditors is, that Mr. Steel should account to the city for this one per cent., on the ground that the sales were made for the city, and at its expense, and on the further ground that, had the contractors been required to take the bonds, the treasury would have had in it so much more cash, which, if not needed, might have been put to interest, or allowed to remain with the brokers. The other Auditor dissents from this conclusion, for the reason that, had the contractors taken the bonds the accruing interest thereon would have exceeded the commissions paid to the Philadelphia brokers, thereby imposing a loss upon the city, instead of being a gainer by the transaction: and for the further reason that the subject matter of this exception forms no part of the account referred to him. Allegations of errors with Messrs. Wheelen & Co. not having been closed at the date of filing the account, and whatever objection can arise out of this transaction will more properly come up on a supplemental account which the Commissioners have yet to file. The Auditors, however, report all the facts, opinions and conclusions in the premises for such order as the court, in its wisdom shall adjudge meet.

The fifth objection, that the Commission should be charged with the enormous loss caused by not giving contracts to the lowest bidders, is answered by saying that there was no evidence which warrants the imputation upon the Commission of having let any work to "favorite contractors."

The sixth objection is to the five per cent. paid the architect. The auditors say that was the price agreed upon, and they are not disposed to disturb the settlement.

The seventh and eighth exceptions relate to the furnishing of the hall—no account having been rendered of the expenses. The Auditors say: The Commissioners did not take charge of the furnishment of the building, and paid therefor by their warrants upon a fund set apart for that purpose by Councils. And it is conceded that as well for this expenditure as for some other matters, they will have to file a supplemental account. When that is done, the rightfulness of the expenditure and the "republican" character of the furniture can be inquired into. The conclusion of the Auditors on these two objections is, that they relate to matters not presented by the record.

The Auditors ask the Court to allow them $750, or $250 each, compensation for their services.

AQUATIC NEWS.

Match Between Powell and Denmarsh —An Amateur Match, Etc.

Edward Powell and Frank Denmarsh have signed the following articles of agreement to row a single scull race:

1. Said race shall be for the sum of $500 a side, at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the fourth day of September, 1875, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. The course to be from a point opposite the Baltimore and Ohio machine shops water works in said city to a point one and a half miles below said water works and return to the point of starting.

2. The men shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race, and shall be started by the word "Go," given by the referee. The men shall start from two boats twenty-five yards apart and row one and a half miles to their respective stake boats and return to the point of starting, each man to turn his own stake boat from right to left, the said boats to be placed as near forty yards apart as possible.

3. The leading boat to become entitled to the hindmost boat's water when the leading boat shows clear water between its stern and the bow of the contesting boat. There shall be no fouling whatever.

4. Either party shall be entitled to a four-oared boat to be used as a guide boat; said guide boat shall keep on the inside of the course, and shall at no time cross the bow of either contestant.

5. A boat swerving from a direct course so as to impede the progress of the contesting boat shall be fouled out.

6. The referee is to be mutually agreed upon within a week preceding the race. Each of the parties to the agreement is entitled to two judges, and said judges shall choose the referee. Smooth water will be required, and the condition of the water shall be decided by the referee, who is empowered to postpone the race if necessary until the next fair day. Sunday excepted.

7. The decision of the referee shall be binding on both parties, and final. The referee shall accompany the men over the course if possible.

8. One hundred dollars shall be deposited by each party to the agreement with Chris. Seibke at the time of signing these articles; $100 shall be deposited by each party with the final stakeholders on the 25d day of August, 1875, and $100 on the 30th day of August, with said final stakeholder.

9. The final stakeholder shall be selected on or before the 30th day of August, 1875.

10. Either party failing to comply with all or any of the foregoing articles shall forfeit all money that may have been deposited.

BULGY AND LAYBURGER.

Fred. Bulgy, of the Howard Boat Club, having intimated that he is anxious to meet Nick Layburger, of the Juniata Boat Club, to row a three mile single race for a purse, young Layburger has accepted said challenge and says he will meet Bulgy at Carle & Schaaff's, on Thursday evening, to arrange the preliminaries for a contest on the upper Monongahela course, for a purse from $100 to $500 a side.

THE DUQUESNE CREW.

The Duquesne boat club proposes to give a ball at Lafayette Hall on Thursday evening next for the purpose of raising money toward paying the expenses of its four-oared crew to Saratoga. This crew has come off victorious in many a contest, both at home and abroad, and deserves the encouragement at the hands of Pittsburgh ers. The following are the name of the crew: Frank Brannon, stroke; Samuel Moody, second; Oliver Moody, third; Theo. Shott, bow.

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THE house of Mr. Peter Winters, near Friendship Park, East End, was entered by thieves Monday night and robbed of two watches, two breast pins, and shirt studs and a revolver, the whole valued at about $200.

FREDERICK JOHNSON was yesterday held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a filthy cow stable on Third alley, Third ward, Allegheny. The suit was instituted by Health Officer Hoch, before Alderman McKelvy.

THE Society of the Sixty-second Regiment met yesterday evening, General Sweitzer in the chair. No business of public importance was transacted. The work of preparing for the reunion next month appears to be progressing finely. Adjourned to meet 31st inst.

MR. DYLER, who was some time ago charged before Mayor Phillips with being engaged in several burglaries and sneak-thievings in Allegheny, was arrested yesterday on Grant street and taken to the Allegheny lock-up, where he was locked up for a hearing.

THE Committee on Markets of Allegheny Councils met last night. Bills to the amount of $27 70 were approved. A contract for furnishing two hundred and fifty feet of hose and couplings, for use in the Market House, was awarded to Langley & Call, at $128.

THE Election Assessor of the upper division of the Third ward complains to the County Commissioners that the School Board refuse to open the gate leading to the yard so that voters may examine the list that he has posted inside. Couldn't the assessor hang his list "upon the outer walls"?

THE residence of Peter Winters, near Friendship Park, was entered by thieves on Monday night and robbed of two watches, two breast pins, shirt studs and a revolver, the whole valued at about $200. An entrance was effected by climbing over the transon of the front door. The sleeping apartments were thoroughly ransacked, but the occupants were not awakened.

JAMES BOYD is charged before the Mayor with the larceny of a valise and a suit of clothes from Michael Conden. He is in the lockup awaiting a hearing. Boyd was arrested some time since on a charge of breaking the lock on one of the cars belonging to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway Company, and was committed to the Workhouse. He was released only a few weeks since.

TROUBLE has arisen between the commissioners for the improvement of Thirty-third street, and the contractor, R. Bracken. The contractor claims that the job is done, while the commissioners think otherwise. The work will not be taken, and Bracken has therefore dug trenches at each end of the line, thus obstructing travel. A prosecution for obstructing the highway has been entered before Alderman Barclay.

NICHOLAS KENNEDY was held for a hearing by Alderman Eagan on a charge of maintaining a nuisance. John Pearson is the complainant, and the thing complained of is a smelting furnace on Rebecca street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, where, in smelting ore, it is alleged certain chemicals of an explosive character are used, which endangers the adjoining buildings. The latter is also alleged that offensive odors are emitted by the furnace.

THE Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, of Middletown, Conn., was in the city yesterday, the guest of Rev. Barr, of the Central Hotel. Mr. Hartzell lectured before the Normal School at California, Washington county, and had a very large audience. His address is highly spoken of. Twenty-five years ago Mr. H., then a boy, left his home in Washington, Pa., and came to this city, where he apprenticed himself to a saddle and harness maker. Thinking himself fitted for a higher calling, he studied for the ministry, and is now considered one of the most eloquent men in the pulpit. He is highly regarded in New England, where he is well known. He has lectured in different parts of the country, and stands high in popular favor.

THE BUTLER STREET HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation of the Killing of John Hogan—James Johnson Committed on a Charge of Murder.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Hogan, who died on Monday, at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of injuries received Saturday night at the saloon of John Lewis, corner of Thirty-fifth and Butler streets. The following is the substance of the testimony heard by the jury:

John Lewis, proprietor of the saloon, was sworn and said: This trouble began between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night, at my saloon, in Lawrenceville; Hogan and Johnston came in and took a drink; then they took another, and Johnston got mad because the others wouldn't pay for it; I saw there was going to be trouble, led Hogan to the door, and as I put him out Johnston took off his coat and shoved Hogan out; don't know what Johnston did to Hogan outside, nor did I hear of his being hurt for a couple of hours; Johnston afterwards came back and pulled his coat on, but said nothing and then went away by himself; I was tending bar that night myself; I never saw Johnston before; he was drunk when he came in and Hogan was a little intoxicated.

Bertha Nesson, who was in the house of Lewis at the time of the disturbance, testified that there was no fighting in the saloon.

M. H. Hager was sitting in front of his store, next door to the saloon at the time of the difficulty; heard loud talking in the saloon, and soon after Hogan fell from the doorway onto the sidewalk, his head striking the curbstone with great force; saw Johnston fall out upon Hogan and then rise up and strike Hogan, saying, "Take that," he struck him on the head, and then went into the saloon: I said, "That man's skull must be cracked;" recognize Johnston as the man who struck Hogan.

John Shep sworn—Live on Sycamore street, Lawrenceville; was at the saloon on Saturday evening; was playing at the billiard table and noticed the three arguing about paying for the drinks; saw the bar-keeper come around and lead Hogan to the door; but can't say who did the shoving out of the door; I staid in until shortly after this when I went out, but only saw a crowd.

Adam Cruber, sworn—Live on Union alley, Lawrenceville, and was at the saloon of Mr. Lewis; saw three men at the bar, and I played bagatelle with Shep. Next saw the men at the door with Mr. Lewis, but paid no attention to what took place; saw no one shoving at the door.

Adam Deitz, sworn—Live next to the saloon, and on Saturday evening heard the trouble at the door; saw a man fall on the curbstone and another man fall out on top, and then rise up and strike the lower man with his fist; I think, but am not certain, made the remark that that man's skull must be broken; don't recognize any of the men here.

August Hare corroborated Mr. Deitz.

A. Auth (policeman) sworn—Sunday evening went on duty at eight o'clock, and got to the tavern (Lewis) at 8:15 and heard of the trouble; went to Hogan's boarding house; afterwards was told that he was groaning so, and went down (at four A. M. Sunday) and found Hogan out in the yard. He had been carried out by a couple of boarders for making such a noise. Dr. Hanna had called and examined Hogan and said he was stupid and would get over it. Helped Hogan up, but found he could not stand; had him hauled to the Station House.

Dr. A. W. McCoy sworn—Am a practicing physician; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased. A portion of the skull behind and found a fracture back of the ear and some five inches in extent; it had the appearance of being made by a heavy, blunt substance. The man died of compression of the brain. There were no exterior contusions, but a good deal of blood was found under the skull.

The jury found the following verdict: That John Hogan came to his death, on the 16th day of August, 1875, from a fracture of the skull from being pushed violently out of John Lewis' saloon, and falling with the pavement by reason of a push given by James Johnston.

The Coroner committed Johnson to jail on the charge of murder. The prisoner is an Irishman, about forty-five years old. There is nothing in his appearance that would indicate to a close observer that he is a desperate character; on the contrary encouragement at the hands of Pittsburgh ers. The following are the name of the crew: Frank Brannon, stroke; Samuel Moody, second; Oliver Moody, third; Theo. Shott, bow.

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AT TWO o'clock this afternoon the High School Committee will meet at the building to inspect the inside painting just completed by the contractor Mr. John C. Brown.

STREET COMMISSIONER HUNTER having filled the holes in Wood street with clinckers has turned his attention to Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street, where great improvements can be made.

THE house of Mr. Peter Winters, near Friendship Park, East End, was entered by thieves Monday night and robbed of two watches, two breast pins, and shirt studs and a revolver, the whole valued at about $200.

FREDERICK JOHNSON was yesterday held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a filthy cow stable on Third alley, Third ward, Allegheny. The suit was instituted by Health Officer Hoch, before Alderman McKelvy.

THE Society of the Sixty-second Regiment met yesterday evening, General Sweitzer in the chair. No business of public importance was transacted. The work of preparing for the reunion next month appears to be progressing finely. Adjourned to meet 31st inst.

THE ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

The New Schedule of Rates Agreed Upon Between the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Companies.

The Baltimore *American*, of Monday, says: The Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central (Penasylvania) Companies adopted the new schedule of rates on Western freights on Saturday evening, and they will go into effect to-day. As has been before stated, it was the intention to put the advanced rates into operation on Friday last, but owing to some delay in the New York roads sending on their rates, on which those from Baltimore were to be based, the home companies could take no action in the matter until the New York Central and Erie Companies notified them.

The following table, in cents per one hundred pounds, will show what the new rates are to the points named, by which the rates to other Western cities are, in a majority of cases, regulated:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Special.
Cincinnati...	37	28	24	21	17
St. Louis....	58	46	39	34	28
Indianapolis	38	27	24	22	17
Chicago.....	42	35	29	24	18
Pittsburgh..	32	23	21	18	15
Louisville...	51	40	35	32	25

The following is a table of the rates to the same points which has been in vogue since the settlement of the railroad war, and for which the above has been substituted:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Special.
Cincinnati..	26	22	20	18	15
St. Louis....	40	30	27	24	28
Indianapolis	26	26	24	22	17
Chicago.....	29	29	25	24	18
Pittsburgh..	22	..	18	15	15
Louisville...	34	..	33	30	24

It will be seen that in the first class the difference between the old and new rates, in several instances, is nearly fifty per cent. The new third and fourth class rates are from one to four cents higher, while very little change has been made on the rates of the special class, which includes sugar, syrup, molasses, coffee, salt, ect. Of the above six points, the special rates to Cincinnati and Louisville only have been advanced: the former two cents and the latter one.

It will be interesting to Baltimore merchants to see how much higher the rates from New York to the West are than those from Baltimore to the West, as the alleged discrimination against Baltimore in this respect has been a fruitful cause of complaint of late. It will only be necessary to give the rates from New York to four of the principal points to show that they are in all cases higher than those from Baltimore:

	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	Special
Cincinnati.....	46	37	28	23	19
St. Louis.....	67	55	43	36	32
Chicago.....	50	40	35	30	30
Louisville.....	60	49	39	34	28

A Baltimore dispatch to the New York *Times* says: As compared with the rates on the New York Central and the Erie Roads, the figures are from five to ten cents per hundred pounds in favor of Baltimore shippers to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. These figures are based on the increase by the New York roads, and are said to be satisfactory to all four of the great trunk lines.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Mayor Phillips Stumbles Upon a Chap He Wanted Badly

A robbery was committed about two weeks ago at the house of Mr. J. A. Courtney, on North avenue, Allegheny, near Union Park. Mr. C. and his family were absent at the time of the robbery. A young man named Bebee, a nephew of Mr. Courtney, had the key of the door, and one day when a gang of workmen was in progress in the park he went into the house for the purpose of watching the game from a window. Soon after he heard a noise up stairs, and asked "Who's there?" In a moment he saw two men coming down stairs, one of whom was brandishing a revolver. Mr. Bebee stood out upon the order of his going, but gained the street at a single bound. He ran away some distance in search of a policeman, and when he returned with one the robbers had departed, taking with them, among other property, a gold-headed cane which Mr. B. had left in his hasty departure. Persons who saw the robbers leave the house gave a description of one of them which convinced the authorities that he was the notorious Willie Oyler. An information was accordingly lodged against him, but he has managed to keep out of the way until yesterday, when Mayor Phillips happened to see him on Grant street, and arrested him. After he was locked up the prisoner admitted that he was engaged in the robbery at Courtney's house, and told where Mr. Bebee's cane was. The walking stick was recovered. It is said that several other late robberies can be traced to Oyler.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

The new Comedy Theater has started in under favorable circumstances, and there is reason to believe that it is destined to receive its full share of patronage. The audience last night was a large and enthusiastic one, and the performance shorn of all the objectionable features noted on Monday evening, Johnny Hart had a decided ovation, and kep. the house in aroar as long as he was on the stage. Gilfoil, Banker, Goss and Fox, Murray, Linton, Blanche Selwyn and the remainder of the company seemed more at home on the stage, and gave even greater satisfaction than on their first appearance. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and an evening performance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Opposition only serves to spur up Mr. Aims, the genial manager of this theater; and he now has a company that would be hard to surpass in making a good Burgess' fun is one of the surest cures known for the "blues," and he has an almost unlimited stock of it on hand. Harris and Carroll, too, are great in their way, and elicit any amount of commendation. The Lenton family do their part well, while the Antonio sisters, Angie Schott, Annie Fox, Benedict, Mayo, Jennings, Joe Lang and the rest deserve commendation. They all appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A young man named George Neff, a son of Mr. Emanuel Neff, of West Newton, was seriously and probably fatally injured yesterday morning by a fall of slate while at work in Heath & White's mines at White Heath.

Hon. James S. Negley

will make a speech at the sale of burial lots at Mount Lebanon Cemetery to-morrow, August the 19th.

Hon. B. C. Christy

will make a speech at the sale of burial lots at Mount Lebanon Cemetery to-morrow, August the 19th.

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will make a speech previous to the sale of burial lots to-morrow at Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

Don't Forget

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THE FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Preparing for the Coming Reunion.

A large number of members of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry met again last evening for the purpose of further arranging for the reunion to be held on September 17th. General Blakeley presided. At the suggestion of General Blakeley the Committee of Arrangement was made the Committee of Reception.

On motion of Col Schoonmaker a committee on constitution and by laws was appointed as follows: General Wm. Blakeley, S. Foley J. S. Mateer, W. W